PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 11 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1923. — TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market:

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulpâur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Vir) (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskatl Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1923			
13th	January	KASHGAR*	8,270
20th	,,	MANTUA	10,962
27th	,,	NALDERA†	15,925
3rd	February	MALWA	10,941
10th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd	March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th	,,	CHINA	7,952
24th	,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th	April	MALWA	10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th	May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th	,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.		Steamers.	Tons
1923.			
19th	January	WARFIELD*	6,060
2nd	February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th	,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th	March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th	,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th	,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th	April	MULBERA	9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th	May	DUMANA	8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1923			
12th Jan.	—	MOREA	—
24th ,,	—	SICILIA	—
9th Feb.	—	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	—	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar.	—	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
18th ,,	—	SICILIA	
6th April	—	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nyanza.
18th ,,	—	SOUDAN.	—
31st May	—	SICILIA	—

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date		Steamers.	Tons
1923			
9th	February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th	March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th	April	NALDERA	15,925

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about		Steamers	Destination.
1923			
12th	January ..	VASNA	Busra viaKarachi
15th	,, ..	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th	,, —	BAMORA	Busra via Kathiawar and Karachi. 3. 30 P. M.
24th	.. —	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 228

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	2 Jan.	13 Jan.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takechi	5374	7 Jan.	26 Jan.
Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama	4882	10 Jan.	18 Jan.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	6889	18 Jan.	27 Jan.
Muroran Maru.	T. Horiuchi	5354	20 Jan.	2 Feb.
Awa Maru.	J. saito.	6022	27 Jan.	8 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4961. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	20th January 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£16,958,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00— £6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street,
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinchassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau,
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. DE SRABRA.
Acting Manager.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.

A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.

SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1896.)
FIRE.
Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
MARINE.
Liberal and quick payment of claims.
LIFE.
Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents,
29, Dadoo Buildings,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE AD A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

*NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.*

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve funds	F42,105,211	£3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djecja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langea	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.

I. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR

INSURANCE

ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada;

FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India):

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).

The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam);

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,

The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 3600.

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES
PERSONAL MAGNETISM,

HYPNOTISM, WILL POWER, NERVE FORCE, CALL IT WHAT YOU WISH,

is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance, but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed laws which everyone should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M.A., Ph. D., Litt. D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?

For Further Information Apply to:—

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
TINNEVELLY—INDIA.

138116

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Energetic native qualified Engineer, experienced specially in building construction, for Bussrah. Apply with testimonials to A. M. FOMAN Ltd., Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R6060

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadesh manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

A CONTRACTOR required for making and burning bdicks at the Titwalla Brick Field. Kilns and coal dust are ready. Particulars can be obtained personally from P. V. JOGLEKAR, Agent Tata Construction Co. Ltd., Delisle Road, Drainage Works, opposite Curry Road Ry. Station
A R6036.

WANTED.—Influential and energetic CANVASSERS for the sale of an household article. Liberal terms. Particulars from Box No. 8918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6063

WANTED by an European firm, a competent BOOK-KEEPER, able to take complete charge of books and who can balance them. Salary Rs. 150 to 175. Might also give temporary work to book-keeper able to give assistance daily 9 a.m. to 11. Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15391

WANTED—ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, TYPISTS, STORE-KEEPERS, DESPATCH CLERKS. Apply personally to M. M. RAFIQ INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, Syanna Building, No. 2, Lohar Chawl, Street, Bombay.
A R6100

WANTED.—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Factory Shahdara Lahore. Pay Rs. 75 per mensem. The applicants must be able to handle dying, bleaching and finishing machinery and possess practical experience of working a Dye-House and fair knowledge of English. DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
A 15353.

2ND CLASS CERTIFICATED SHIFT ENGINEERS (three) wanted immediately for Power House, containing Babcock and Wilcox Boilers and 1000 K. W. Steam Turbo Alternators. Salary Rs. 120/150 per month, free unfurnished quarters only. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age etc., to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., Ltd., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I.
A 15386

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with 1st class boiler or 1st class B. O. T. certificate required as Cement Works Engineer; must be experienced in operation and maintenance of modern Cement Mill Machinery, Steam Power Plants, Workshops, etc. Salary Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 per month according to qualifications, unfurnished quarters with electric light provided free. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age and date on which could join service to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I.
A 15388

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER required to take charge of two 1000 K. W. Steam Turbo Alternator Sets, Motors and Lighting Plant. Must be practical and qualified to operate and repair elecirical equipment. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month according to qualifications; unfurnished quarters with electric light provided free. Apply with copies of testimonials, statement as to experience, age and date on which could join service to The Gwalior Cement Co. Ltd., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I.
A 15387

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big pucca built GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road, near Station. Apply there.
C R6097

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 25,000 in a well paying business. Particulars from Box No. 8917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6062

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

SALE.—Diesel Engines, Electrical Generators, Switch Board, Fuel Storage Tanks and a large stock of spares for sale at The Finlay Mills, Limited, Old Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay. DIESEL OIL ENGINES, 3 Engines of 400 B.H.P. each will be sold separately if required. Makers Messrs. Gebruder Sulzer Winterthur, Switzerland; GENERATORS.—Makers Metropolitan-Vickers (late Westing-house Co.) England. 3 Engine type 3 phase 50 cycles 400 volts 375 K.V.A.; FUEL STORAGE TANKS, Capacity 25000 Gallons; OVERHEAD CRANE, Makers Thos. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., England Capacity 12 Tons; SPARE PARTS, New spare parts for cylinders, pistons, Fuel Pumps, Combustion Valves, Exhaust Valves, Suction Valves Air Compressor, Governor and Generators. Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & CO., LIMITED, Bombay.
K 15348.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT Co., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 9225.
K9

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One "BIANCHI" and one "ALFA." 7 seater CARS in good condition, owner will accept any reasonable offer Box No. 8931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6094

WANTED—FORD one ton LORRIES with passenger Bodies chasis, second-hand but slightly used and in working order. Write immediately particulars and lowest prices, to Mr. UMIASHANKER, C/o, Ratansey Devkaran, Nayab Building, 327, Hornby Road.
P R6099

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A secondhand DENTAL CHAIR (with all latest improvements) must be in good condition. State price, make etc. to Box No. 8827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P 15389

WANTED TO BUY.—SHARES of Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., what offers? Apply Box No. 8922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6076

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. Nemo for 8th Extra Meeting Sat 13th 3 Winners and 4 places only will be given for Rs. 5. Remember previous results, don't miss your chance Available only on Race days 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27 Rope Walk Street 1st Floor behind ROSE AND CO., Fort.

HULLO !
THE LUCKY 7 AGAIN ! !
7 WINS 7 PLACES 7

(Ariel Mail, Certainty, Daphnis, Flaming Orb, Quarryman, Braganza, Tipperary, WIN, and Fala, Muzer, Isfoog, Voltage, Kilrea, Dialect, Rose Hill, PLACE) were the results of RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for the 7th Extra Meeting.

CONSULT HIM FOR FUTURE EVENTS.
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R6098

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE, 'RONEO' Copier, 'Corona and 'Century' Typewriters, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Universal Trade Codes. Furniture suitable for offices, Resturants, Bars and Stores, Comprising of Glass Almirahs, Show Cases, Racks, Writing tables, etc., Excellent values. For inspection and prices, apply to Box No. 8930 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 15395.

CONSULTING FORESTERS.—27 years' experience. Can take up all Forest Works Prompt technical advice. Please correspond with BHANAP & SONS., 5, Sheikmohala, Indore, Central India.
R6011A

AIR-TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES. Fitted with best 4-lever trunk lock and catches at side. Quite airtight. Dust, damp and insect proof. Japanned black outside and blue inside. Size 42x17x12 ins. at Rs. 30 each. MARSHAL & CO., Sial Kot City
T C6009.

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R6059

FINE ART CROCKERY SURPLUS STOCK of an Indian Chief for the Guest House or Hotels 100 cups and 100 saucers. White and Gold glazed for Rs. 50. Pink and Gold Tea set 27 pieces for Rs. 18, Glass-tumblers 100 for Rs. 25, Fine art Gallery, 69, Esplanade Road.
T R6096

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.

WINES, spirite, articles of hospital supplies, different kinds of oils lubricating and several other articles are available for sale.

Intending purchasers are requested to apply personally for samples and particulars to the O. C. Dett: "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
C15380.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHARAT OIL PAINT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1923 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered Office of the Company No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, when the undersigned will lay before the meeting a statement of account containing the necessary particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

Bombay, 10th January, 1923.
MANIBHAI P. DESAI.
Liquidator.
R6079

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "BURMA MARU" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 11th instant via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

AS a special measure for the slack season, with effect from Friday, the 5th January, 1923, 1st and 2nd class week-end return tickets will be issued at a fare and a half for the double journey, between Bombay and Nasik Road, Devlali, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla and Poona.

These return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday.

For further particulars, see printed Notices.
D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Chief Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus,
Dated 5-1-1923.
C15330

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Ramchand Makhkhan Lal Cotton Press, situate in Mohalla Delhi Darwaza, Aligarh, will be sold by Public Auction in suit No. 77 of 1921 Sub-Judge's Court Aligarh (Lala Persotam Das, v. Lala Gurdeya & others) under the order of the said Court on Tuesday the 30th January 1923, at the premises of the said Press.

The auction will commence from 12 noon. Any other information regarding the sale may be had from the undersigned.

Note:—The Press will be sold with machinery, materials, buildings, rights relating to land and other appurtenances etc.

MAHMUD SHAH KHAN, and
S. MOHD. HADI,
Vakils, Civil Court Aligarh, Commissioners for sale.
R6088

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th Jaunary onwards

D. 14821.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HAELTH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR the supply of diets etc., to the different Municipal Hospital and Maternity Homes from 1st March 1923 to 29th February, 1924, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Times) on the 22nd day of January, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Office,
Date, 10-1-23.
TA C15392

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Estate of Bai MANECKBAI PIROJSHAH MODI, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bai MANECKBAI PIROJSHAH MODI, deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of November, 1916, and the Probate of whose will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 18th day of June, 1917 to Mancherji Sorabji Crawford and Goolbai Jamshedji Mody of Bombay, are hereby requested to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker their Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled there to having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate or having property in their hands belonging thereto are required forthwith to pay such debts and hand over such property to the executors.

Dated this 10th day of January 1923.
MANCHERSHAH and NARMADASHANKAR
Executor's Attorneys
Address, 13, Military Square Lane Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ROSE COTTAGE", situate at Palli Road, opposite Turner Road, Bandra.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Palonji, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., on Sunday, the 21st day of Jan. 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Bandra.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land now forming together one piece of land situate at Palli Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, admeasuring four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (4,922), square yards or thereabouts, together with bungalows outhouses and other buildings thereon, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilanwalla and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by a footpath or Dhuru bund partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Manoel An. Gansalves, partly by the property of Mahomed tone Ebrahim Khatkhare and partly by Government ground on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Abdul Rehman Makba and partly by Palli Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the Dhurubund and beyond that by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said land is registered in the Government's records under the following numbers, namely, Agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4 Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Survey No. 226 Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 227, Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and except (except the said Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bears non Agricultural Survey Nos. 230 and 230A, and Entry Nos. 480 and 480D and the said Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11, bears entry No. 2035 and the houses standing on the said land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GHEEKATA IN AHMEDABAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co. the holders of a charge given to them under a consent decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the 13th day of July, 1922, in Suit No. 1242 of 1919 (Messrs. Breul & Co. vs Bai Bapi widow Manibhai Jesinghbhai, Ajitsing Manibhai and Chandrasing Manibhai) and by virtue of the power of sale therein contained Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their premises at 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) all the respective right title and interest of Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and of Ajitsing Manibhai in the undermentioned immovable property on account and risk of the said Bai Bapi widow of Manibhai Jesingbhai and Ajitsing Manibhai.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by an admeasurement four thousand (4000) square yds., or thereabouts, situate at Ghee Kanta Ahmedabad Taluka, Ahmedabad Peta Tukri North Daskaroi Zilla Tukri Ahmedabad and known as Seth Jesingbhai Hathising's Wadi, together with four big houses and other small structures and registered in the books of the Collector under "G" Tika Number 6, Survey No. 181 and bearing Municipal Nos. 2397, 2384 2410, 2411 2412 and 2413 and bounded as follows:—on the North partly by the property of Sahebsing Manibhai and partly by a passage leading to the said Wadi on the South partly by the property of Maganbhai Hathising and partly by a building belonging to the Punjrapole, on the West by the Public Road and on the East by other building belonging to the Punjarapole.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for Messrs. Breul & Co., at their office at 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th January 1923.

VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JANUARY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL, GIN. STORE SUPPLIERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF "DANIALLY ADAMSON'S" LANCASHIRE BOILER 30x7x100.

Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms No. 72, Apollo Street, opposite the "Imperial Bank's" new building by order of Messrs. N. Rustomji and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. C. R. Contractor and Co. the following:

One Lancashire Boiler 30x7x100 "Danially Adamson".

The above boiler is lying in the compound of Dadar Woollen Mills.

Full particulars will be declared at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 14th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofa and easy chair, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, ar iron frame, one sweet-tone cottage piano by Rose and Co., single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cheval glass, rocking chair, hat stand, reclining sofa, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, one steel surgery show case, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of a gentleman and others, One English 4-cylinder Meterite latest Model car used for 4 months done under 500 miles in perfect order complete with C.A.V. dynamo and self starter. Petrol consumption 30 to 35 miles per gallon and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TYPE CASTING MACHINE 4 LINO TYPE MACHINES PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY, THE RIGHT TO PUBLISH THE INDU PRAKASH AND THE SAYAJI VIJAYA AND ALL THE BELONGINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), AT GIRGAUM (THAKURDWAR).

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), the type casting and Linotype machines printing and other machinery, the right to publish the Indu Prakash and the Sayaji Vijaya and other belongings of the said National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), will be put for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises at the Shanker Seth's Wadi at Girgaum (Thakurdwar) on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at the Apollo Street, Fort, or to the said Messrs. Motichand and Devidas at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned 4,000 Blue woollened:—

2 casks Bichromate of Potash.
12 pieces prints.
2 Elevators with their parts.
2 cases containing Lavender water, Eau-de-cologne, pomade, boot cream.

By order of the concerned 4,000 Blue woollen jerseys

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.

By order of Esmail Kanji and on account and risk of Messrs. Lital Tea Co. of Kalbadevi Road.

1 Ford Ambulance Motor Car in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SALT PANS.
Suit No. 5384 of 1922.

Bai RUKHIABAI, widow of Abdoola Abdool Rahim and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA ABDUL RAHIM and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Nanabhai Hormasji Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned Suit and pursuant to the Judge's Order made herein on the 22nd day of December, 1922, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Abdul Cadar Abdulla Haji Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1923, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), the four salt pans respectively called Navikhar, Kolekhkar, Vad Agar and Morani Bhathi Agar, situated at Bellapur in Taluka Salsette, District Thana, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with all the bungalows, outhouses and lands appurtenant thereto.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their rooms in Fort or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Soliciters, High Court, at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Roosevelt" House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm & without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, electric table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments brass ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose one pianola with records, one set history of the world, one gramophone with records, one large aviary roll top writing table, office chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one perambulator, ice box, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Pat, Stewart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES UMERAVALI COTTON (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from the Insurance Company concerned, sell by Public Auction, in the G. I. P. Rly. Yard at Colaba.

54 bales Umeravali Cotton (slightly damaged by fire and water).

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES F. P. COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE).

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the G. I. P Railway Yard at Colaba, under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890.

50 bales F. P. cotton (damaged by fire), Invoice No. 13 of 4-11-1922, 100 bales cotton Aligarh to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 12th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FRERE ROAD, CARNAC BUNDER, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Gangaram alias Gangji Khatav and Mulji Shevchand the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 4772, of 1921 and on account and at the risk of Dayal Khatav the defaulting purchaser, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1923, at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 171 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts which said premises form plot No. 63 of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 with the messuage or godown standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under "B" Ward No. 4351 (1) and Street No. 223 Frere Road and are bounded on or towards the North by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate, on or towards the South by Plot No. 64, on or towards the East by Manson Road, and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receivers at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odharji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or toward the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Jan. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

THE SALVATION ARMY,
BOMBAY.

On Monday, January, 22nd, 1923, at 5-45 p.m.
IN THE
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH
Will deliver a Lecture entitled
THE SALVATION ARMY—THE SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS."

The Chair will be taken by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, Sir G. A. Lloyd, G. C. I. E., D.S.O., supported by a large number of influential ladies and gentlemen.

Admission free. Reserved Seat Tickets can be obtained from the Salvation Army Headquarters, Morland Road, Byculla, on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

A Public Welcome is to be accorded to General Booth on his arrival at Colaba Station, from Gujerat, on Monday 22nd, at 11-10 a.m.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Saturday 13th January 1923
(Night 8 P. M.)
SAVASHAYAKALOL.

Sunday 14th January 1923
(2.30 P. M. Noon)
SOUBHADRA.

Manager

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb Universal Drama
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
"THE MARRIED FLAPPER"
5 Reels of tense emotion and suspense, featuring the pet Cinema idols
MARIE PREVOST
and the vivacious pretty
KATHLEEN O'CONNOR
A Picture that every married man—every married woman MUST See—a high-class Society Drama which no Cinema fan can afford to miss.
The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Off His Beat" featuring
HARRY SWEET
Four Shows TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Our special programme this week
Topics of the day
Pictured by
Kohinoor Film Co.
GAYA CONGRESS
AND
The most powerful drama
TULSIDAS.
IN 7 REELS
Also
PATHE GAZETTE,
LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
A Special Double attraction
THE 37th INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT GAYA
Very beautifully Photographed by Hindoostan Film Co.
Come and see your favourite leaders on the screen
and
Bharat Film Co's new Production
KRISHNA TOOLA
See how Krishna brought Narad to his senses when he was too much puffed up and was forgetting his the duty of a Sanyasen—the duty of renouncing and sacrificing
Popular prices.
Time 5-15,—7,—8-45, and 10-30.
Extra Show on Holidays at 3-30.

THIS WEEK ONLY!
NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)
presents
GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL FILM
Govardhan—Dhari
NEXT WEEK FOLLOWS
Pandav—Vanvas
Daily 4 shows—5 shows on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Saturday 13th January 1923 at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
SHARDA.
Sunday 14th January 1923 at 3 P. M. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES. LD.
AN UNIQUE PERFORMANCE!
TO-DAY, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Prof. BHOJWANI.
THE INDIAN HERCULES.
Will give a Special and Wonderful demonstration of his weight-lifting powers AND POWERS OF RESISTANCE.
EXHIBITING FEATS OF STRENGTH MANY OF THEM WORTHY OF CHALLENGING THE WORLD.
The programme will be selected from the following:—
Will stop a Motor Car (up to 14 h.p.).
To support on chest a stone weighing 10,000 pounds.
A Prison cannot keep him. A cage 5 by 5 with bars 1 inch thick.
Prof. Bhojwani will be put into the cage and he will get out by bending the bars.
Chains cannot hold him. 12 gentlemen from the audience will use their utmost strength and bind him with a chain. He will free himself in a moment.
The Professor will sleep on a bed of nails and support 6 men on his chest.
He will lift a chakkar (stone) weighing 1,000 pounds.
He will lift bar bells in lying down position, weight of the bar bells will be 300 pounds.
He will lift 100 lbs. stone weight with one finger.
PROFESSAR BHOJWANI challenges for feats Nos. 7 and 8. Anybody performing these feats will be given Rs. 500 as a reward.
PROFESSOR BHOJWANI was born 1894—at Shikarpur in the North of Sind. He is an Amateur Physical Culturist—Jeweller by profession.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4 to 8 Annas.

EMPIRE THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY
All comic Programme by the World's Greatest Comedians.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
FUN FRIDAY
The Programme includes
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"AMONG THOSE PRESENT"
A Roaring Comedy in 3 reels.

ALASTOR
READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. TO 7 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 23),
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will be a few days more only this season in BOMBAY

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhobeys itches and other skin diseases. Guranteed. If not money back. Price per phail As. 12, 3 phails packing and Postage free.
SOVEREIGN AND CO.
11 and 12, Suparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	50
" Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Tone of New York—Of advanced owing favourable cables and to spinners reported to be bidding more freely,

Mid, Americans Spot Quiet,	15·35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17·25
New York, 11 a.m.	—
Futures in Liverpool at (Closing time.)	
Mar.	26.60
May.	26·76
July	26·49
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	26·36
July	26·17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	14·67—07
Feb.	—
Mar.	14·51—06
April	—
May	14·32—06
June	—
July	14·13—04
Aug	—
Sept.	13·64
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Months	To-day's prices.
January	14·70
February	14·60
March	14 54
April	14.43
May	14.35
June	14.24
July	14.14
August	13 91
September	13 61
Oct.	13·30
Nov.	13·12
December	12·00

Tone:—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

A. M. Bengal	Good	8·40
" "	Fully Good	8·80
" "	Fine	9·20
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10·45
" "	Fully Good	10·85
" "	Fine	11·25
M. G. Broach	Good	11·95
" "	Fully Good	12·35
" "	Fine	12·75
Ingore	Good	8·30
"	Fully Good	8·70
"	Fine	9·10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Jan.	16·20
Feb.	16·25
March	16·35
April	16·45
May	16·55
June	16 65
July	16,80
Aug.	16,85
Sept.	16 95
Oct.	17·05
Nov.	17·10
Dec.	—

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Per Silver Spot	31 3/16
" 2 months hence	30 9/16
China banks selling—Uncertain.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	2 15/16
" 7 day market loans	2 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2lbs Jan. Feb.	45/4
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	45/6
Australian Jan-Feb, Sellers	52
Karachi Barley Jan-Feb. Value	30/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	50
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49/6

Tone:—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong "	£ 117 1/2
National "	£ 44 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb: Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED Yellow Gusarat per ton Real Bold Dec.-Jan.	—
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore per ton Dec. Paid Firmer	—
LINSEED, Argentine Jan. Paid Steady	£ 16 1/2
LINSEED Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 8 7s/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—Jan.-Feb. Sellers,	£ 16 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3/8
Copper Beaufor	£ 62 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 7 15/16
Hard Spelter	£ 29
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs —

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87
Victory Bonds 4 ½%	£ 88 7/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	£ 55 7/8
Rupee Paper 2 1/2%	£ 38
Indian Stock 2 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	£64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	£56 3/4
Indian Loan 7 %	£ 113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb.-Mar.	13 1/2
Plantation Fisst Latex Crepe Jan.	15 3/8
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

Tone—Quieter.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Value	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March. Sellers	—
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Feb-Mar. Sellers	20-10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb, Mar	21-3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb-Mar	21-3

Tone:—Firm

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent).

Jan. 11

A further advance of 15 points was reported to-day in New York futures, while Liverpool has been reported 4 points lower.

The American market improved on trade buying, and better spot demand. The tone of the market remains steady. On receipt of the further rise in the American market the Marwari Bazar opened strong this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 487/-. In the early part of the session on selling by Marwari jobbers the market eased to Rs. 486. The prices touched Rs. 488 on buying by an office. A marwari operator sold at this level and the values eased to Rs. 487. On free buying by a Japan House and an office the market again went upto Rs. 490 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 489½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 489 advanced to Rs. 490 on office buying and closed easier at Rs. 488½.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 439 and gradually advanced to Rs. 443 on Office buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 430 some Offices and Commission Houses were steady buyers, which lifted the market to Rs. 436½. The position of Oomra contracts is very steady, and it seems that the Bazar is at last realising the danger of selling these contracts owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton, and we, therefore, look for a continuance of the firmness which has been in evidence since yesterday. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 361/2 and March Rs. 359/60 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday and the inquiry for fine red leafy cotton from Exporters continued the demand for black leafy quality being limited. About 3,500 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (8 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan 11th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	—	April/May	488 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	—	Dec.-Jan.	362
F. G. Bengal	—	March	360
Fine. Oomra	—	Dec.-Jan.	440 1/2
Fine Oomra	—	March.	433 1/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 11th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	—	April-May	490
Fully Good Bengal	—	Dec.-Jan.	362
Fully " "	—	March	361
Fine Oomra	—	Dec.-Jan.	443
Fine Oomra	—	March	437

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 11th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	405	390	370	355
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	472	457	442	—
M. G. Central F. No. 1	507	492	477	—
M. G. Central F. No. 2	492	477	462	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 11th Jan 1923.

Cotton	26,911 Bales
Wheat	3,851 Cwts.
Linseed	3,140 "
Rape, etc.	1,265 "
Gingellyseed	5,167 "
Poppyseed	40 "
Groundnuts	9,695 "
Castorseed	1,613 "
Rice	8,161 "
Myrabolams	5,886 "
Cottonseed	67,675 "
Mowrasseed	738 "
Gram	1,443 "
Jowri	279 "
Moong	108 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	3,996 "
Coal	5,065 Tons.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan 11.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 5 points up.

Upto the time of writing we have received no cable information regarding yesterday's American markets.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 11.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Sengcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb	1 7 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix	1 7 0
Pearl	1 8 0
Manekji (Gor mukh)	1 6 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Sengcloth (Light weight) No 5203/5303:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Sengcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Sengcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Sulia:—	
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century mill:—	
No. 1128 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Sheeting:—7 ½ and 8 yards:—	
Spring, Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textile, Bicycle) per lb	1 9 0
Sheeting:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Chadi 6 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Chadi 8½ lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Chadi:—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 6
Lachi Chadi 6 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	7 10 0
Remarks:—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 11th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4-1/16
Bank Demand	1/4-1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4-9/32
Doc. Demand	449
Jamaican Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	231
Japan	156 1/2
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan 11th 5 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Exams Rs. a. p.	Sell. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	49 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawapore 70-30	49 0 0	7 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	50 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 6 0
Linseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	13 10 0
Linseed Black	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	61 0 0	12 4 0
Mowrasseed	6 14 0	7 14 0
Barley	31 0 0	—
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	37 0 0	5 1 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 10 3
Linseed May	12 2 9

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is rased to 8 per cent.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-4-0
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-4-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 81-8-0
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-5-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-9-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/4.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 1/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/8.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 5/32.
Tone of silver—Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 442.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 472.
Bank's buying D D 462.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 156½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 152.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 231.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176½.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 324.
London Gold ready sh. 89.
London Silver ready d. 31-3.
London forward d. 30-9.
Tone of silver—Quiet China sold, India small buyer, Speculators bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—dols. 4.66-1/2.
French Exchange:— Frcs. 67.60.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 24.60.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 73.80.
Italian Exchange:—Liras 93.70.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 48500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/12.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ War Bonds due 1923 Rs. 99/8.
5½ War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of Indio Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 94/8.
4 per ctnt. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

IRON AND STEEL

In the course of their annual review of the trade conditions of the Iron and Steel trades, Messrs. Bolling and Lowe, London, state:

"The iron and steel trade appears at last to be very gradually recovering from the unparalleled depression of approximately the last two years, but when one takes into account the present maximum production, compared with 1918, brought about by extensions and improvements in old works and the erection of new works, it is impossible to forecast when the industry as a whole will be fully and profitably employed. The improvements in trade which were constantly predicted by some of our financiers and experts during the first six months of this year did not materialise, and the few sparks noticeable from time to time died away, to be followed by further depression. To-day we are in a position to recognise that work will be forthcoming in the near future, if only by Government guarantees to give employment to some of the vast army of willing and anxious workers, who through no fault of their own or of their employers have been reduced in many instances to poverty and distress. For some time past many employers have accepted contracts without profit, and in several cases at a loss to keep their workers together, but this state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. One of the causes of unemployment and idle works was the magnitude of war contracts in existence at the time of the Armistice for material which was no longer required, but had to be taken from manufacturers in this country, America, etc., and added to the already enormous stocks existing in Great Britain. The country will still suffer from the efforts of the Disposal Board to effect clearance of the balance of these stocks at almost any price, and as this competition with the manufacturers has been going on for some years the sooner all the material is got rid of the better it will be for our manufacturers and their employees. The old idea that 'stock is as good as money' has been shattered."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. C. H. Hardcastle as Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay has been confirmed.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur D. A. Levi as Consul for France at Bombay has been confirmed.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., Resident Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, to be Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. Dialmal Doulatram to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.,

Mr. T. S. Saldanha, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dapoli to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Devgad.

Mr. T. K. Kotwal to be Small Cause Court Judge, Ahmedabad;

Mr. D. D. Cooper to be First Class Subordinate Judge.

Mr. J. N. Kale to be First Class Subordinate Judge in the selection grade.

Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri to be First Class Subordinate Judge and to continue to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kolaba vice Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kanara vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on deputation.

Mr. Motibhai Uttambhai Patel to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Mr. Gunvantrai Gulabrai Desai proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. P. Jordan to act as Professor of Structural Design, College of Engineering, Poona.

Miss N. M. Kalapesi, M.B.B.S., to act as House Surgeon, Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Bombay.

Mr. H. L. Francis, B. Ss. (Civ. Eng.), A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.900 inches.
Temperature of Air	76.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5
Dew Point	64.5
Relative humidity of Air	0.666
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4
Minimum temperature of Air	70.3
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, E, WNW
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	h. m.
Tu	16	m 10	36	26	8	16	m 5	0	19 3
							16	40	15 10
W	17	m 23	32	29	6	17	m 5	39	18 8
		11	22	27	0		17	18	15 10
Th	11	m 6	12	26	8	11	m12	4	17 9
		18	36	28	10		...		77
F	12	m 6	21	26	1	12	m 0	31	21 0
		20	2	26	5		13	11	17 5
St	13	m 7	38	25	10	13	m 2	3	20 11
		21	12	27	4		14	13	16 11
Su	14	m 8	47	26	0	14	m 3	17	20 6
		22	5	28	4		15	11	16 5
M	15	m 9	49	26	4	15	m 4	16	19 10
		22	53	29	0		15	57	16 0

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.

S S Bamora, Hulls, Busreh.
S S Burma Maru, Kobayashi, Kobe.
S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1578 tons, Captain J Halls, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Burma Maru:—The O S K Company's steamer Burma Maru, 2822 tons, Capatin A Kobayashi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.
S S Clan Mackinon, Thomson, Rotterdam.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain F W Hitchings, sailed from harbour yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Clan Mackinon:—The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackinon, 3047 tons, Captain W Thomson, sailed from harbour yesterday with a general cargo for Rotterdam.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Morea for China.
Baswora for Persian Gulf.
Translenfels for Antwerp.
Anglo Colomba for Antwerp.
Nizam for Calcutta.
Warfield for Antwerp.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Gazana, 3190, Karachi, 17/1, M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 20/1, M and Co.
3 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 15/1, Graham and Co.
4 Banca, 3794, Kobe, 14/1, M M, and Co.
5 Takooka Maru, 7046, Japan, 15/1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Trautenfels, 3923, Hamburg, N.F., Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 24/1, M M and Co.
9 Queda, 4944, Genoa, 20/1, M M and Co.
10 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 26/1, M M and Co.
10 Zaroba, 3657 Africa 10/1,
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 15/1, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Java Maru, 2885, Kobe, 17/1, O S Kaisha.
2 Nizam, 3334, Calcutta, 19/1, T M and Co.
6 Shushtar, 1718, Persian Gulf, N.F., P G S N Co.
8 City of Durham, 2847, Karachi, 16/1, K N and Co.
10 and 11 Gandara, 3190, N.F., M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Saikoh Maru, 3104, N.F. N.F., Y K Kaisha.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N F. N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 5th January, Agent P. and O. Co.
Morea due about 12th January, Agent P. and O. Co.
Malwa due about 19th January, Agent P. and O. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 26th January, Agent P. and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gamaria due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Masula (not fixed), Agent E I S N Co.
Mundra (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Rangoon due about 14th January, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 20th January, Agent Graham Co.
Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 22nd January, Agent K N Co.
Melford Hall (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Murdoch (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino due about 20th January, Agent J F Co.
City of Florence (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Trecurrell (not fixed), Agent B I'S N Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 20th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria due about 20th January, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Favignana due about 15th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 11th January, Agent Graham Co.
Suveric due about 13th January, Agent Graham Co.
City of Westminster, 17th January, Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 12th January, Agent O S K.
Kamakura Maru due about 13th January, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 17th January, Agent O S K.
Muroran Maru due about 20th January Agent N Y K.
Ava Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Kashgar due about 12th January, Agent P and O Co.
Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Karagola due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 27th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 11.

S S Mantua for London—26 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia; 91 bales cow hides tanned, H N and H Essa; 6 bales cow hides tanned, R Allimohomed; 40 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce; 2 bales sheep skin tanned, M Nissim; 75 bales hemp, J Serine; 18 bales hemp, S Hormusjee; 37 cwts fish maws, R Dhanji; 5 pots palma rose oil, Volkart Bros.
S S Scindia for Marseilles:—110 bales country cotton fly, K Visram; 208 cwts gum Arabic J Nurbhere.
S S Scindia for Liverpool—113 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 100 bales clean cotton waste, C Peraj; 60 bales Indian goat hair, M Nissim; 700 cwts linseed oil cakes, M Samji; 1000 cwts myrabolams, C Bamji; 500 cwts Indian yellow mellet, 100 cwts Niger seed, C Jivanlal; 200 bales wool raw, B Hurbham; 120 bales Indian raw cotton, Langley; 200 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 1000 cwts myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 70 bales wool raw, H S J Mohomed; 23 bales wool raw, M Balia; 29 bales wool raw, H Balkisandas.
S S Anter for Hull:—4000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 14000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.
S S Barenfels for Antwerp—120 bales country cotton fly, Walmer and Co; 55 bales clean cotton fly, K Thacker; 80 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey; 880 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Barenfels for Hamburg—100 bales hemp, Gopaldas; 100 bales hemp, M E Kaisha; 165 bales country cotton fly, K Visram; 1051 cwts cotton seed cakes, L Ebrahimji; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Barenfels for Rotterdam—100 bales country cotton fly, K Visram.
S S Barenfels for Bremen—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Warfield for Antwerp—192 cwts gum Arabic, E Virji; 301 cwts gum Arabic, N Muji.
S S Warfield for Ghent—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Langley.
S S A N Nicholas for Ghent—112 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros
S S Silverash for New York—400 cwts gum Persian, 90 cwts poppy seed, M Jafferbhoy; 84 bales country cotton waste, D Bhanji.
S S Cicilia for Shanghai—2500 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 3000 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
S S Cicilia for Hongkong—50 drums G G Indian turpentine, W H and Clark Ltd.
S S Allipore for Kobe—1350 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha.
S S Allipore for Osaka—400 bales Indian cotton raw, T M K Kaisha.
S S Takooka Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.
S S Takooka Maru for Shanghai—200 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bamanji.
S S Java Maru for Kobe—300 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Java Maru for Yokohama—450 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Saikoh Maru for Kobe—36 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading; 700 bales Indian cotton raw F P, Nissim Cotton Trading.
S S Saikoh Maru for Yokkaichi—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.
S S Saikoh Maru for Osaka—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, Y C Trading.
S S Saikoh Maru for Yamaka—2250 tons manganese ore, The C I Mining.
S S Saikoh Maru for Yokohama—500 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.
S S Morea for Kobe—900 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.
S S Banca for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Barenfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham—103 cases lamps, 20 cases hanging lamps, 251 packages 212 cases hurricane lamps, 30 casks sulphate of aluminium, 15 casks silicate of soda, 20 casks chloride of soda, 325 drums bleaching powder, 15 cases cotton laces, 6 cases half silk velvet, 25 cases woollen goods, 6 cases wool yarn, 60 cases wine, 830 cases spirits, 850 cases common spirits, 250 cases common liquors, 165 cases beer, 4 cases red colour, 9 cases dry colour, 36 cases 13 casks dyes dry, 405 cases 168 casks dry aniline colour, 44 cases envelopes, 32 cases 51 bales paper, 150 cases school slates, 35 cases playing cards, 85 cases 35 double cases biscuits, 10 cases soap, 11 cases combs, 25 cases 25 barrels safety fuse, 13 bales hair belts.
From London—1076 bags Epsom salt, 246 drums chloride of magnasium.
From Bremen—259 cases 183 barrels aniline colour, 400 cases beer, 800 casks germin red lead, 5 cases toys, 20 casks antimony salt.
From Denmark—200 bags almonds in shell.
From Antwerp—40 drums beer, 1000 bags sugar, 400 bags digs pikes, 70 cases 5 casks washing blue, 795 kegs 14 casks dyes paste, 290 casks alizarine paste, 714 cases 413 kegs 300 drums dyes dry, 441 cases 6 casks aniline colour dry, 35 cases common dry colours, 417 cases 801 barrels dying materials, 30 casks soap, 70 cases playing cards, 44 barrels coal tar.
S S Barjora from Karachi, Agents B I S N Co—4030 bales cotton, 112 bags wheat flour, 8 bags wheat rowa, 94 bags cummin seed, 50 bags potatoes.
From Busrah—6234 baskets 38 bundles wet dates, 1058 bundles skin dates, 161 bags dry dates, 1242 bags wheat, 4 bags almonds, 34 bags beams, 5 bales silk.
From Mahomerah—10 cases almonds, 5 bags A kernels, 28 bags tobacco, 80 bags gum, 6 bundles skin.
From Koweit—81 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls, 68 bags almonds seeds.
From Bushire—68 jottas 43 bags gum in soluble, 810 bags A kernels, 46 bags raisins, 15 bags walnuts, 8 bags almonds, 20 bags gum, 78 bags 20 cases gum tragacanth, 13 bales carpets.
From Bahrein—44 bundles specie, 638 bundles wet dates.
From Linga—29 jottas rose buds, 11 bags figs, 11 cases shells.
From Bunder—79 bags raisin, 7 bags 12 bundles rose buds, 9 bundles wool, 9 bundles M roots.
From Mascat—20 bundles specie, 1651 bags dry dates, 142 bags sardins, 412 boxes wet dates, 44 crates pomogranates.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

THIRD READING POSTPONED

NAGPUR, Jan. 0.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day Sir G. M. Chitnivis presiding. Mr. Kekre moved a motion recommending to the Governor-in-Council that the third reading of the Bill be put off till March, after disposing of all amendments. The Hon. Mr. Kelkar accepted the motion and the motion was carried. The council then took up the select committee's report for consideration. There were on the whole 23 amendmentes in the list but many of them were disallowed by Government. The first amendment desired that the name of the University must be changed from Nagpur to Central Provinces University. The Hon. Mr Kelkar opposed the amendment, which when put to vote was lost by ten votes to thirty nine. The council is discussing other amendments.

THEFT FROM CALCUTTA G. P. O.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Last night a number of insured parcels said to contain Rs. 90,000 in small notes were stolen from the Parcel Office of the General Post Office, Calcutta. This morning the police arrested a European said to be a Postal employee and two Chinamen in this connection and recovered stolen notes worth about Rs. 70,000.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on the 21st November Professor S. C. Mukherjee a non-official member moved certain amendments to standing orders and the motion was referred to a select committee. There were three amendments and the object of the motion was to give priorit to the undisposed resolutions and curtail the number of questions and resolutions The report of the select committee is published today. The committee by a majority have decided that any resolution which remains undisposed at the end of a session will be carried over to the next session and be given precedence to the resolutions to be ballotted for that session, the order of priority as settled by ballot being final The second and the third amendments have provided that no member shall be permitted to send in a notice of more than twelve questions and three resolutions during the session of the Council.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BRUTAL MURDER.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Huseni Madarsab v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 32 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts briefly are these:—

The deceased Shiddappa owed Rs. 10 to the witness Shidda, who came to him the early morning of July 9th to ask for payment. The deceased had no money with him, but accused No. 1, who lived at Honkan a mile away owed him Rs. 20, so he went there to ask for the money in order to pay Shidda. Accused No. 1 was in his house and said he was unable to pay, but the deceased said he would not leave without the money, and finally the accused said he would take him to a field where his father was who would pay him. They left the village together, and the deceased was not seen alive again. He did not return home that day and his relations searched for him without success. On Sunday July 9th the complainant learnt that there was a body lying in the jungle, and he and other relations of the deceased went there next day and found it. It was identified as that of the missing man. Information was given to the police. The present accused and one other man were arrested.

The accused denied their guilt, and submitted that they were wrongly implicated.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and observed: "It is in evidence that the deceased was dunning him for money which he was unable to pay, that the two were seen together leaving the village, that he and the other accused were seen with dead body immediately after the murder together with his own admission that he was present at it. This evidence does not, in my mind, leave any reasonable doubt of his guilt. As regards the accused, the murder was deliberate and I cannot find any extenuating circumstance."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1923.).

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FOR DISMISSAL.

4875-22—Thakoredas and Co, Jamnadas and Co v Noor Mahomed Dossa, Matubhai J and M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T I J 21-22—Re Badal Puddan, deceased, Tyabji D and Co v Ibrahim Puddan, Bipat Khairati, Ramanlal

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

961-21—Matubhai J and M, Champaklal Gopalbhai and another v The British India Steam N Co Ltd, Craigie B and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4776-22—Payne and Co, Shaik Adam Hussinally Vasi and Co v A Mazandrany and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

3327-22—Vachha and Co, Ramchandra Hajarimal v Abdul Ajiji Husein, M B Chothia and Co.

4726-22—Mirza and M, Lalji Padamsy v Essa Abdul Rehman and another, G B Pandya.

LONG CAUSES.

3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal v Shaw Wallace and Co, Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant v Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M and H.

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji v Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia v Messrs Skippers and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co v Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

2851-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Ankurapa Chenviah v Girdharidas Radhakison, Malvi M R and Co.

2135-20—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v J M Manilal and Co, Purnanand and Clubwalla.

3572-20—Motichand and D, Malsi Kanji v Bhanabhai Bhagwandas, N C Dalal and Co.

3574-20—Mantri and Co, Rahimtulla Dada v Haji Yeuf Haji Ismail, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1580-22—Craigie B and C, Miller Timber Trading Co Ltd v Bachu Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4102-21—G B Pandya, Balkrishna Narayanshet Bidye v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Mulla and M, Kharas and Co.

MOTION FOR SECURITY OF COSTS BY RDER.

M J 1418-22—Dastur and Co, Cecillia Constance Rogers f JJames Hope Nelson Rogers, J P Wallace and Co.

M J 2915-22—J P Wallace and Co, James Hope Nelson Rogers v Cecilia Canstance Rogers, Dastur and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

1765-22—Sabnis and G, Rose Hill v Luke C Hill, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2843-20—Edgslow G W and Co, Messrs Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Messrs M Gulamali, Payne and Co.

2751-20—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Mathuradas Bakshi v Mootaji Soomerchand, Khand walla and Co.

1712; 22010-20—Soonderdas and Co, Kalianji Visram and others v Morarji Topan and another, Mulla and M.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

2945-20—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazalbhai v Sha Chhaganlal Motiram Parekh, Manubhai and Co.

3194-19—Dahyabay F and D, Karsondas Mulji v Vathal Purshotam, N C Dalal and Co.

2105-20 Soonderdas and Co, Sha Javerchand Thakersey v Hiralal Baldeodas and others.

847-13—S A Tyabji, Janabai widow v Rakhmabai widow and another, Jamsetji E and D.

2851-19—Captain and V, Sha Vanmali Jetha v Gopalji Gangji, Bhaishanker K and G.

1308-12—Mulla and M, Piran Hasan v Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and others, Ardeshir H D and Co, Little and Co.

159-21—Matubhai J and M, Narayandas Girdharnas v Nakubhai Ranchhordas.

1068-19—Khandwalla and Co, Vallabhdas Jatashanker v Nakoobhai Kaloobhai, Jehangir G and B.

1219-19—Jehangir G and B, Nakubhai Kaloobhai Shah v Vallabhram Jatashanker Oza and another, Khandwalla and Co.

2770-19—Payne and Co, Saleh Mahomed Umar Daud v Bai Shahabai widow and others.

1735-20—M B Chothia, Hathibhai Bulakhidas v Katriha Kana Miramaya and another.

1770-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal, v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantlal Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

8613-20—In Person—Khairaj Devji v Lalji Ganpatram, Pandia and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

NEW DELHI.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

A report is published of the new Capital Enquiry Committee which sat under the presidency of Sir Malcolm Hailey to recommend *inter alia* possible chances in the new city project which would both lessen the cost and expedite the completion of the work. The Committee makes no complaint as to the rates at which the works are being executed and considers them economical and satisfactory. It recommends no drastic change in the project as the amount of work in respect of which alterations are still possible bears only a very small proportion to that completed or to which the project is already definietly committed. Three out of seven members disapproved of the present design for the Legislative Chambers and urged its abandonment and adoption of totally new one, but as the adoption of the new plan involved the risk of delay in effective occupation of the Capital and in view of the expenditure already incurred on its foundations and necessity for expedition they reluctantly withdrew their opposition. Referring to the annual cost of maintenance of the new city, the Committee apprehends it would seriously exceed the present estimate of Rs. 7,53,000/- and recommends an early constitution of an Agency for controlling the new area with a view to place the Engineering services upon, at least a self-supporting basis. In conclusion the Committee points out that in the course of enquiry it found that economy and expedition were synonymous and advises the Government to push forward the works with the utmost possible speed so that efforts be made to adhere to, if not, anticipate a programme which expects to find in a habitable order the Government House by October 1926, Secretariat by October 1925, Legislative Chambers January 1926, Communications March 1925, other buildings March 1925, and Railway Division October 1924. The report of the committee is unanimous and it examined in the course of its investigation two principal architects, Sir E. Lutyens and Mr. H. Baker, and was assisted throughout by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Keeling.

NABHA-PATIALA DISPUTES,

MAHARAJAS TO COME TO COMPROMISE

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

It is stated that efforts are being made settle privately the disputes between the Patiala and the Nabha States. The heari of the case which was to come off on the 6th instant before Mr. Justice Stuart at Amba Cantonment had been postponed. The t Maharajas are now expected to have private talk at Rampura-Phul, a town founded by the ancestors of both the rule situated at the boundary of the two states.

Mr. Sardari Lal, a vakil of Lyallpur undergoing trial before the Additional District Magistr f Sheikhupura on charge of offeri bribe to Lala Shanker Das, Public Prosecut of Lyallpur. The case has been proceedi and the next hearing is fixed for the 24th instant.

THE NEW ARTY BEGINS WORK IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mr. S. Satyamurti in a statement to the Press says that the new party which was formed after the Gaya Congress has already begun work in Madras and the Congressmen who agree with the party are being invited to join it. It is not the intention of the party to come into conflict with the Congress. The pary expects that consistent wit the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and the traditions of democracy the Congress executives will fully and freely recognise the rights of the party as a minority within the Congress to carry on its work and propaganda.

At a public meeting under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and the Madras Khilafat Committee, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, speaking on the Congress programme said that their leaders had left them because hey had differed on one point but it did not mean they had quarralled and wanted to obstruct their work. There was only one way to get back the affection of their leaders and that was by working out successfully the constructive programme decided by the Congress.

PROTECTION OF COWS.

DHARMA RAKSHA MANDAL FORMED

Under the joint auspices of the Cow Protection Society and the Bombay Humanitarian League a public meeting was held at the Madhavabag, the Maharajan of Darbhanga, presiding, for the preservation of Sanatan Dharma and protection of cows.

The following two resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

1. Cow protection being a religious duty with the Hindus, the slaughter of cows at the slaughter houses of our country entails great religious and economic loss to the Hindus hence this meeting recommends all the Municipalities in India to stop this slaughter with a view to add to the peace and prosperity of the Indians in general.

2. It is necessary for the preservation and progress of the Hindu community to devise means for strengthening the hold of Sanatan Dharma by organizing associations, spread throughout the country and that organised efforts should be made to gather together zealous workers for the propagation and preservation of Sanatana Dharma among the people and for imparting the teaching thereof suited to the children of different ages: therefore this meeting is of opinion that an influential local organization called "The Hindu Dharma Raksha Mandal" should be formed for those objects.

A Committee, consisting of several prominent Hindu gentlemen was appointed on the purpose.

The Maharaja then made a speech in Hindi exhorting the audience to give effect to the two resolutions which the meeting had passed.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate which will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the 27th instant. Principal K. R. Kanitkar move (a) that the following regulation be *substituted for* regulation 41B of the B. A. Examination regulation:—

"41B. A candidate who has been found qualified for a pass degree in any group will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion at the honours examination in the subject in which he has qualified for the pass degree or in a different group or subject. He will not be required to keep any additional terms if he offers to be examined in an honours subject other than one of the Science groups, but must keep at least two additional terms at a College recognized for the purpose if he appears in a Science group. A candidate who, previous to graduation, has attended during four terms the honours courses in one of the Science groups at an affiliated College but has qualified for a pass degree, will not be required to keep any additional terms if he offers the same group, but will be required to keep at least two additional terms if he offers the other Science group. Candidates appearing under this regulation will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraph 3 and 4 of regulation 45, and will be eligible for first or second class honours if they qualify for them according to regulation 40 or 41."

(b) That the following regulation be *substituted for* regulation 41C of the B. A. Examination regulations as amended by the Senate at its last meeting:—

"41C. A candidate who has been found qualified for a degree with first or second class honours in any subject or group will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion for the honours examination in another subject or group. He will not be required to keep any additional terms if he appears in a subject other than one of the Science groups, but must keep at least two additional terms if he offers a Science group. He will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraphs 3 and 4 of regulation 45, and will be eligible for first or second class honours if he qualifies for them according to regulation 40 or 41. Candidates passing the Examination according to the provisions of regulations 41B and 41C will not be eligible for any prizes or scholarships awarded at the examination."

Regulation 41B reads as follows:—A candidate who has been found qualified for a Pass degreee will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion at the examination for the degree of B. A. with honours. He will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraph 3 of regulation 45, and will be eligible for first or second class honours if he qualifies for them according to regulation 40 or 41"

Amended regulation 41C reads as follows:—"A candidate who has been found qualified for the degree with first or second class honours if any subject or group will be permitted to appear on a subsequent occasion for the honours examination in another subject or group, provided he has completed the minimum attendance in a recognised College at a course of instruction in the subject in which he has to appear during two terms. He will be required to take all the honours papers as defined in paragraph 3 of regulation 45, and will be eligible for first or second class honours if he qualifies for them according to regulation 40 or 41. Candidates passing the examination according to the provisions or regulations 41B and 41C will not be eligible for any prizes or scholarships awarded at the examination."

I. M. S. OFFICERS.

PRESIDENCY ASSN'S PROTESTS.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following telegram to the Viceroy:—:

"The council of the Bombay Presidency Association emphatically protests against the Secretary of State's proposal to appoint 30 Europeans for the Indian Medical Service on special terms as being extremely unjust to the Indian officers who have already served as temporary officers in the service. It would throw an additional and most unfair burden on India at a time when there is the most urgent necessity of retrenchment and economy and be a gross disregard of the pledges and promises given during the war, and all subsequent professions and declarations of policy."

A copy of the same has also been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

It is reported that an unfortunate accident took place on 8th instant in the "Maghmela" Police Camp. While a constable was examining a revolver, which was loaded, it suddenly went off and the bullet loged in the abdomen of Sergeant Emile who was removed to hospital where he was found to be seriously injured.

Prolongation of Life.

Dr. STRANDGARD will arrive in India in February, 1923, for the purpose of administering THE NEW VITAL GLANDS SERUM (MONKEY GLANDS) to a limited number of patients. This rejuvenating Serum is now being administered with marvellous success in Paris and Vienna. Minimum fee for full course of treatment fifty guineas. Application strictly confidential to Scott and Scott, Medical Agents, Kingsway Hall, London, W. C. 2, or direct to Dr. STRANDGARD, Alte Brücke, Vienna, Austria.

ROSE'S

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME, REFRESHING.
The Standard for Purity and Excellence.
A SAFEGUARD AGAINST FEVERS.
Prepared solely from Pure West Indian Lime Juice and the Finest Refined Sugar.

LIME JUICE

VEN-YUSA

Gives Your Skin an Oxygen Bath

Ven-Yusa is a clever device for bathing your skin with pure oxygen. Brought into contact with the skin, through the medium of this fragrant cream, this great vitalizing element swiftly *eradicates impurities and blemishes* and imparts a wonderful clearness, freshness and vitality. Ven-Yusa Cream has

UNIQUE TONIC PROPERTIES.

It restores velvety softness to face, neck, arms and hands, and gives ideal protection against the ravages of excessive heat, dust and grit. Ven-Yusa, prepared only from the costliest ingredients, is 'The Créme de Luxe' for our climate. *It is Entirely Greaseless.*

VEN-YUSA IN TWO FORMS.

Ven-Yusa "Unscented Cream" has a natural and unassisted fragrance and is a boon to those who favour an unscented face cream—Ven-Yusa "Scented Cream" is delicately perfumed.

Both are obtainable of chemists and perfumers at Re. One per jar.

I.V. Y.

"XLN"

RAG MANTLE

FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Kashgar with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

A programme of gymnastic feats has been arranged by the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m., Dr. J. E. Sandilands will preside at the function and distribute prizes to the winners.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Mandali will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hirabaug, near C. P. Tank, to consider the question of the amalgamation of the Foreign and Higher Education Fund of the Mandali and of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Foreign Education Society. All members are requested to be present.

CONGRESS WORKERS FROM MALABAR.

During their short stay in Bombay on their way from the Gaya Congress, Sjt. T. R. Krishnaswami Aiyer, Srimati Eswari Ammal (Mrs. Krishnaswami Aiyer), M. S. Devasan, R. V. Sarma, Congress workers in Palghat, are desirous of meeting as many Malabar people as possible, and speak to them a few words about Congress work in Palghat. With the above object in view, a series of engagements have been arranged and it is earnestly hoped that all Malabar residents of Bombay will make it a point to make the programme a success and thus give pleasure to the honoured guests:—

Friday, 12th Jan., 9 p.m.—Singing National Songs at Ollengal Building, opposite Hasali Tank, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

Saturday, 13th Jan., 4-30 p.m.—Public meeting of Malabar residents at Pallasena, A. Krishna Iyer's Hotel, Parel.

Sunday, 14th Jan., 8 a.m.—Singing of National Songs at Ollengal Buildings, opposite Hasali Tank.

Sunday, 14th Jan., 4 p.m.—Public meeting of Malabar residents and presentation of a purse for Congress work in Palghat at Ollengal Building, opposite Hasali Tank.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL PARTY.

LECTURE AT UMARKHADI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m., near Dongri Jail, on Umarkhadi Road. Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Messrs. Husenbhoy A. Lalljee, B. N. Mahisheri, Shivdas Champsey, Abdulkader Bawla, Mantyar, Yakoob Kanji Karamsey, and Drs. P. H. Mahisheri and J. V. Vora will speak on the ensuing municipal election and voters' duty.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. D. P. Dastoor writes:—Through your journal I beg to announce that I am a candidate for the coming Municipal General Election for the Fort Ward.

E WARD ELECTION.

Mr. Alex. A. Pais, pleader, High Court, is standing as a candidate from the E Ward (Byculla) in Labour interests. In the course of his manifesto, Mr. Pais states that he would give special consideration to questions affecting Labour in the city and work for the amelioration of Labour conditions.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ.

47TH ANNIVERSARY.

The 47th anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, will be celebrated on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 12th, 13th and 14th instant, on the ground of Arya Samaj in a special pavilion erected for the purpose.

Prominent among the speakers will be Swami Sarvadanandji, Swami Vishveshwaranandji, Swami Omkar Sachidanandji, Swami Parmanandji, Shriyut Atmaramji (Baroda), Sjt. Chandkaran Sharda, Pandit Ramchandraji (Delhi), Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Principal Balkrishna, Pandit Satyadeo, Pandit Manishanker Sharma and Pandit Dwijendra Sharma, Professor Baldev, Bhanjik Girdharilal, Bhajnik Dharmsinh, and Bhajnik Lalchand will treat the audience with songs.

RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

DEPUTATION TO MR. NAROTTAM MORARJEE.

A deputation of the Rice Merchants' Association headed by its president, Mr. Mattani, with Mr. Sunderdas (partner of Messrs. Amerchand Madhavjee), Mr. Hirjee Ghelabhai and 20 other leading rice merchants of Bombay, waited yesterday on Mr. Narottam Morarjee, the Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., with a view to fix up freights from Burma to Bombay for this year. All details were discussed and it is expected that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at during the course of a few days.

"RISE INDIA.

The Advertisers' Distributing Syndicate (25 Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay) have sent us a specimen copy of "Rise India", a new monthly journal issued by the Syndicate. The main object of the publication is stated to be "to encourage the Indian to introduce and adopt the latest and most modern machinery which the British and American manufacturer is in a position to supply and to act as a medium of communication between the buyer and the seller." Information of commercial and industrial interest is given in the journal. The enterprise of the Syndicate is commendable and we wish the journal every success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Illustrated Wall Calendar containing the photos of prominent leaders of international fame, including Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Amir of Afghanistan, President Ebert of Germany, Mr. De Valera, Zaghlul Pasha and M. Lenin, issued by the National Trade Bureau, Bombay.

An illustrated Wall Calendar from Mr. Phadke's Fine Art Studio, Charni Road.

A POLICE SOWAR KNOCKED DOWN.

On Wednesday night Wasudeo Dada, Police Sowar No. 71, Mounted Police, was standing along the foot of Walkeshwar Road regulating traffic, when a motor car No. 5332 belonging to Mr. Gordhandas Purshotam and driven by his chauffeur, Mangal Parbhudas, dashed against the horse and knocked down the Police Sowar. The horse being badly injured was removed to Bai Sakerbai Hospital in an ambulance, while the Police Sowar was removed to J. J. Hospital where he is detained for treatment. Mangal Parbhudas, chauffeur, will be placed for trial for rash and negligent driving when the Sowar is well again.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the undermentioned amount in aid of the Bengal Flood Relief Fund:—

A Sympathiser ..... Rs. 5

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A LASCAR SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr G. K. Bhabar, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Mahmed, a Lascar, was charged under Indian Steam Vessels Act, with using two false certificates in order to obtain a certificate of competency as a Serang.

Mr. G. G. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vijayker, pleader.

Mr. John Munster, Inspector of Lights and Port Signals, Bombay, produced sanction of the Port Officer to prosecute the accused.

Mr. N. F. D'Silva, Chief Clerk to the Marine Surveyor to Government, said the accused came to him on the 4th December last and produced two certificates and asked to be examined for a certificate of competency as a Serang. In one of the certificates he noticed some alterations in figures "1917" and "1921" respectively. Subsequently he was asked by his superior to make enquiries in regard to the alterations.

Captain Moreland, Port Officer, said he examined the certificates and asked the accused to sign the declaration. He ordered his clerk D'Silva to make further enquiries in regard to the certificates. The accused was not examined as his certificates were found to be not genuine.

Andrew Rozario, Foreman, Alcock Ashdown and Co., said he was approached by one Adarji Dhanjibhoy, a printing contractor on behalf of the accused, and represented to the witness that accused was out of employment for some time. Witness therefore gave accused a certificate out of charity though he had not worked under him in any capacity. Witness did not see the accused, but accused's brother came with Adarji whom he gave the certificate.

Accused pleaded guilty and said he did so because he was out of employment and his children were starving.

The Public Prosecutor did not press for a heavy punishment and his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith, C. I. D., charged Balubhai Kalidas (30), with having the care and management of a place used as a common gaming house on the 6th instant at Grant Road and thereby committing an offence under Section 4 of the Gambling Act.

The evidence showed that Sub-Inspector Achreker seeing a big crowd at accused's shop went to him and offered him a bet on race horses. The accused was then arrested. A search was made and a number of slips with money attached to them were found from accused's person and Rs. 77-15-3 in cash.

Francis Manuel Paul Mendez, a witness, said he gave the accused Rs. 22-8-0, for which he gave him a slip as a receipt.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 200.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Achiharprasad Mahabir, a Purdeshi, with house-breaking and theft at Lamington Road on the 10th instant.

Muktabai, the complainant, said she resided at Lamington Road. On Wednesday noon she latched her door and went to the water tap to wash her pots. On her return she saw the accused in her room, whereupon she raised an alarm. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted two previous convictions.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PLEA FOR CONCILIATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I am obliged to you for pointing out that the Civil Disobedience intended by the Congress resolution to raise 50,000 volunteers and 25 lakhs of rupees, is individual and not mass civil disobedience. I have, of course, read the resolution. While there is no mention in it of whether the civil disobedience is to be mass or individual, the preamble that "civil disobedience is the only civilised and effective substitute for an armed rebellion", would seem to imply the former rather than the latter type. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, I am sure, would not have entered into a superfluous explanation, had the point been as clear as you think from the terms of the resolution. Personally, I may add, I cannot see much difference between mass civil disobedience and that of 50,000 persons individually offered.

I do not, however, wish to start a fresh controversy. I would much rather avail myself of the opportunity of your courteous correction, to appeal to all Congressmen to do or say nothing calculated to extend a legitimate difference of opinion into a definite cleavage. If I judge the position correctly the idea of a separate party in the Congress is viewed with much concern and sorrow by the large mass of Indian opinion. No effort should be spared to compose the differences that have appeared, or if this be not possible, to limit them clearly so as not to affect the solidarity of the national movement.

I believe absolutely in the Bardoli programme, with all that it implies, as a sufficient and complete scheme leading to national emancipation, socially, economically and, as the necessary consequence, politically. I can accept no programme which does not emphasise it, much less one which minimises or ignores or is likely to obscure its importance. It is only as an additional means of giving effect to it that I favour entry into the Councils. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vijyaraghavachariar, and several others, are, as I understand them, willing to consider this, if it can be shown that it can be done without detriment to the central principle of non-co-operation. I feel that this avenue to an understanding has not been completely explored. In any case, I think that the resolutions of the Gaya Congress require careful revision in the light of fuller discussion. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to all Congressmen to consider if some sort of conference, formal or informal, should not be held with a view to discover a middle way and thus to avert a schism.—Yours, etc.,

EDITOR, THE "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

Bombay, Jan. 9.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN RICE MERCHANTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Self-preservation is the law of Nature. Swadeshi is its practical application in Trade and Industry. England, France, Germany, America etc., have risen by their intensive Swadeshism. Even to-day, the British Colonies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa—are carrying on a Swadeshi campaign against their own motherland, England! The Colonies are reducing British imports! The Colonies are building their own steamers! The Colonies are clamouring for their own Navy! The Colonies desire to be self-dependent and self-supporting! If the free Colonies are out for greater freedom, how much greater is India's need to be free and self-reliant? And how can India be economically free without her own merchant service? And how can Indian merchant service exist without the support of India shippers. And how can Indian shippers discharge their debt and duty to their own country without supporting the infant industry of Indian shipping. Indian shipping was once India's pride the envy of the world. To-day, she lies prostrate under foreign rule. Will not the sons of the soil come forward, and revive the glory of Indian shipping? Here is a chance for them to prove their patriotism. I appeal to the Rice Merchants—my own countrymen—to stand by the Scindia Company the Swadeshi Shipping Company and to give their solid support to this concern, so that it may exist and grow and develop, and revive the shipping glory of India and the prosperity of her trade and industry.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

The Imperial Bank has raised its rate on demand loans to 8 per cent. Notwithstanding the continuance of the strike in the docks jute shares have maintained their values and the tone in this section has been characterised by steadiness. Cottons have shewn an advancing tendency in the case of Dunbar on account of scarcity of scrip. Coals have been without any animation owing to no enquiry. Some transactions have been noted in tea at higher rates. The feature in the miscellaneous group has been the demand for Indo Burma Tin which has further advanced on steady buying. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent war bonds (1930) 100.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 79, Mymensingh Bhairabh Railway (guaranteed) 62.

Cotton:—Dunbor 300, Kesoram 9/8.

Jute:—Benjamin 4/12 discount, Cheviot 210, Clive 36/8, Empire 52, Gondalpara 800, Gourepore 660, Howrah 44/8, Northbrook 54, Reliance 49/10, Union 452/8.

Coal:—Ghusick and Muslia 24/8, Kalapahari 29/10, Katras Jherriah 104, South Karanpura 11/4, Sudamdih prof 12/4, Western 9/2.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 2/8, Kalyanpur Lime 11, Bengal Lead 4, Hume Pipe and Concrete Construction 1/1, Behar Rice 2/6, British India Corporation ordinary 8/6, Burma Corporation 4/12, Firpo Ltd 12/4, Indo Burma Tin 5/8, Howrah Oil 13, Bengal Paper 28/8, Pioneer Sugar 1/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17/4, East India 76, Nantapara 505 Tukvar 400.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and three thirty-two pence.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION ACT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I have seen in your paper the letters of Messrs. Dixit, Mehta and other friends from Surat on the discussion that is going on between us on the Compulsory Education Bill. They are right in saying that they gave me a few suggestions which I passed on to a member of the Select Committeee, but they were not accepted. Their suggestions were with regard to "approved schools" which take grant. I was anxious to know from them under what conditions they would take grant from Municipalities. They wanted to have no Government inspection, direct or indirect, minute or nominal, hence their suggestions were not accepted in the Select Committee. They made no suggestion with regard to old clause 17 (b) and were satisfied with my assurance that under that clause even if their national schools refused granted but gave efficient education, they would not be molested.

Their present difference with the Committee o: Management may lead to some unpleasant incidents now and then but when the Municipality is restored to Surat, they will have their own school Board and the unpleasantness will disappear. Let us all try to work to that end by letting Government know that if national schools that receive no grant will not be molested the people of Surat are willing to end the present deadlock by working the Municipality, if restored, on civic considerations only. When this is made clear Government will restore the Municipality and Surat will be a happy city again.—Yours, etc.

G. B TRIVEDI.

Jan. 9.

A MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENON.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The tenants residing on the second and third floors of Visrani Building, Governor's Road, Parel, have been observing since a very long time a sudden vibration of the building some time between 10-30 p.m. and 11 p.m. The vibration is growing in intensity day by day, is very powerful on Tuesdays and Fridays and does not even last for a moment. It comes off with a sudden crash and with the rapidity of a lightning flash, leaving the doors and the shutters to rattle. Can you or any of your numerous readers explain this mysterious phenomenon?—Yours, etc.,

C. K. SUBRAMANIAM.

Parel, Jan. 9.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bombay Art Society's Exhibition was opened to the public this morning. The success of the exhibition, as everybody well-knows, is due to the artist world. It is natural, therefore that they should be more anxious to see the exhibition.

One, is, however, surprised to note the fact that the artists, whose works on exhibition in the Town Hall, are refused free admission on the first few days. As a matter of fact it is their right and privilege in as much as they have to pay one rupee for each exhibit.

It was really an unpleasant sight to see some of the artists returning with sullen faces from the steps of the Town Hall. Let the Secretary have his own whims, but it is in the hands of the artists to bring him round by making a combined protest or failing that to stop contribution from next year.

I hope the members of the society will consider this seriously.—Yours, etc.

"P. H." ARTIST.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

(BY SKYLINE.)

To go to the Town Hall as soon as possible is the duty of every Indian and European in Bombay. One might add a very agreeable duty as well. An energetic two hours can only be effective in doing injustice to the Bombay Art Society's exhibits. But at least it is enough to enable one to describe something of the exhibits, in the somewhat exuberant hope that such a description will inflame readers of *The Bombay Chronicle* with the desire to go and see for themselves. An exhibition of paintings and crafts is bound to appeal to the individual taste, but that taste is titillated or tormented by the attitude of the critic.

Bombay can now prepare for the appeal or provocation of these comments.

The first thing one realises on going the round of the pictures is that one has from time to time to examine and criticise them from one of three points of view. They may be described as the European, the Asiatic and the Eurasian.

As types of these three forms of expression respectively, one may take, for example, J. N. Unwalla's "My Uncle" (602), whose clear, incisive style suggests the work of Sir Ramkrishna Rao's "Conquered at Last" (206 a) —strange and striking in its Eastern sense of beauty; and L. N. Tasker's compelling canvas "Saved" (437). Of the last—the "Eurasian"—perhaps a word of explanation is necesary.

A mixture of Eastern idea and Western execution in L. N. Tasker's "Saved" and "Devotees at Nasik" (479), one does not find either of them based merely on the balance or the verve of European painting or the mystic mistiness or graceful lines of Asiatic art. There is something of both in them. This is an interesting development of Indian art and one that may lead to results good or indifferent. Lovers of Indian paintings may deplore any departure from the conventional symbols of the past. But Tasker does not by any means dismay us, nor does the equally "Eurasian" flavour of Atul Bhose's "Sweet Home" (313), with its Western refrain of deliberate workmanship sung to an essentially Indian tune of happy domesticity. This classification, however, is too definite to be followed closely throughout the Exhibition. It occasionally occurs to one. And in the award of the Governor's Prize to A. A. Bhonsale's "Holi Festival" (503) —a Tagore poem in paint—one is graitfied to see that the picture was judged quite independently from the conventional standards of the West—which are rather easier to acquire than the mystic symbolism of Eastern canvases. "Holi Festival" is a fine work and its recognition is due both to its Asiatic aspiration and its art.

Another aspect to be considered is the Impresionist touch which has penetrated art circles throughout the world. The Royal Academy was indeed almost disfigured by some quaint efforts at Impressionism in 1921. One finds something of this influence in H. R. Kapadia's "Street Scenes" (42 and 48) which are bizarre and almost brutal to the sensitive eye.

On the other hand, R. C. Dhage's "Landscape" (332) is a most effective piece of impressionism—and so is L. Segre's "Venice Impression" (586) which is really rather a wonderful work; and L. Segre's "Little Mimics" (248) compel us to excuse something grotesque by its whimsical charm. Originality too, in totally different subjects and treatment, is seen in Rev: McLallan's exhibits 36 and 37.

One can now pass round at random. M. K. Parandekar's "Nasik Water-colours" (68, 160 and 162) are dainty and delightful symphonies in grey that have already found two buyers. They hang in silent but stupendous contrast to K. B. Sawardekar's "Misty Morning, Nasik" (272)—which is rather feeble. H. P. Chowdhary and L. Segre in "Red Cross Fete" (219) and "Waiting" (150a) provide us with very distinctive surprises.

A. D. Tavaria's "Chambhar's Hut" (273) and "The Last Flicker" (274) are works of extraordinary contrast and care.

Miss Molly Anderson is Highly Commended for her "Blue Sash, Delhi" (240), but one looks uncomfortably at the flat, lifeless figure with dead and dreary hair and hurriedly passes on. Miss Anderson's "Women Washing on the City Steps at Shrinagar" (64 and especially 103) are, however, very charming.

Major T. Brook paints with care—and we fear complacency—but his "Mosques and Minarets, Baghdad" and "Ashar Creek, Basserah" are not at all true. They miss the hard brilliance of the one and the deep placidity of the other, and one would advise him next time to depict something really sinister, say, Shore-ditch.

One cannot leave the water-colours without admiring. L. N. Sen's "Floating the Lamps" (335) and D. Ramrao's "Tulsi Puja" (336) which are capital examples of Indian artistic achievement.

Of the Pastels, H. Muzumdar well deserves the Silver Medal with his "Lotus in the Mud" (394). Mrs. E. Darling's "Fire Glow" (397) and "Study" (399) are very fragile and fascinating. V. N. Mistry gets a prize with his "Still Life" (385) which seems quite ugly.

In the Black and White Section, Atul Bhose's "Portrait" (410), Miss D. Kapadia's "Study" (412) and Mrs. Darling's consistently captivating eyes (in 40.) are outstanding.

Gladstone Solomon has entered ("not for competition") three oil paintings. "Afterglow" (419) is a very striking and elegant lifesize picture of—what? a Spanish Lady? At any rate, she is extremely beautiful and evidently rather proud of her back. "Idle Moments" (424) is a reclining Kashmiri girl painted with an effect of felicitous nonchalance in bright reds and blues; but "Gul Jahn" (425) is a not very brilliant head study.

Mrs. E. G. Macmillan's "Nautch Girl" (426) (Silver Medal) is a virile and remarkably arresting canvas. Her "Namki Seo" (435)—a slim boy—is also extremely attractive. Mrs. Maxwell's "Portrait of a Young Girl" (421) is very clever. The misty loveliness of Allah Bux's "Eighth Beauty" (442) has won him Sir Dorab Tata's prize. S. G. Thackersing's "The Rural Bath" (449) and W. G. Shindo's "Shri Krishna" (457 a) are both excellent—the latter contrasting garland and pearls against the pale blue skin tint with tremendous effect.

Mrs. E. Darling takes one's breath away with her "Suspense" (492) which should surely have won some sort of recognition. One's hands tremble for the Rs. 100 that would allow such a poignant little person to be permanently suspended in one's own house. There is hardly anything better in the Exhibition than No. 492.

Miss Bahadurji has already sold her "Vagabond" ( ) priced absurdly low—depicting a young Indian in cap and coat of Khaddar with an irresistible brush.

E. C. Bradshaw's picture (544) makes one hope devoutly that the original doesn't resemble his portrait.

"The Arrival" (593) by F. R. Joseph—a group round a boat in a blue misty morning—is admirable.

Of the other exhibits, it is impossible to speak adequately in the space available. But one may be allowed to congratulate Master Spence on his really fine little pen-and-ink sketch in sunlight and shade.

BOXING AT EXCELSIOR.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League a Boxing Tournament was held yesterday night at the Excelsior Theatre. The bill of fare was an excellent one and lovers of the pugilistic art were treated to a superb display of boxing. Interest in the night's fixtures was heightened by the fact that the event came off under the auspices of the Zoroastrian League of Physical Culture and that a goodly company of Parsi youths in excellent trim paraded on the boards—an ocular demonstration of the fact that the youth of India could adopt themselves to the western art of boxing and show all round excellence as the result of careful training and consistent endeavour.

The Jiu-Jitsu exhibition by the two professor protagonists was a veritable eye-opener as it revealed to the spectators the possibilities latent in this art of self-defence. It was a regular treat to see the nimble Japanese side-step with the agility of fly-weights and perform physical feats that would do credit to heavy-weights. Thurst and parry followed in quick succession and each aggressive move was countered by equally adroit defence—so that the verdict of a draw was heartily applauded by the spectators. It is to be hoped that Japanese sportsmen would favour the Bombay public to more of these demonstrations.

The Parsi youth Dinshaw K. Mehta is to be congratulated on the excellent exhibition of muscle control which he gave. Mehta has been undergoing an arduous period of training up-country as the result of which he was able to show extraordinary control over his muscles.

Space does not permit of detailed descriptions of all the fights but special reference may justly be made to D. Sayher *versus* Stoker Williams, Sayher forced the pace from the start and made determined onslaughts with his right. Williams was a game fighter and had he been more careful of his defence he could have survived the 4th round. As it was he threw up the sponge in the 4th round.

Padam Anklesaria the Parsee champion fully lived up to his title. Enjoying splendid reach and well versed in the technique of boxing he greeted Stoker Leslie with an exhilarating exhibition of in-fighting and followed up his advantage by severe body punches. Anklesaria won the verdict on points.

The biggest fight of the night was the ten round contest between Reeves and Lce-Cpl. Warre. As was anticipated Warre fully extended the redoubtable Reeves of invincible reputation. Though Warre lost on points to his credit it must be said that he lasted the full journey and he gave an anxious time to Reeves in the 4th and 7th rounds. Reeves was marvellously quick in his footwork and won by the sheer audacity of his conceptions aided by brilliancy in execution.

The detailed results are as follows:—

(1) Stoker Rowe (H. M. S. Southampton) beat R. S. Oomrigar (The League) on points in a four round contest (Fly weights).

(2) Padam Anklesaria (Parsi Champion—The League) beat Stoker Leslie (H. M. S. Southampton) on points in a six rounds contest (Welter Weights). (H. M. S. Cairo—Finalist All-India).

(3) Ldg Seaman Knott beat Pte Doherty Inniskilling Fusiliers on points in a six rounds contest (Middle Weights.)

(4) D. Sayher (The League) beat Stoker Williams (H. M. S. Southampton). (Welter Weights). Williams retired in the second round.

(5) Charles Judge (Kalyan) beat Ralph Martin (Bombay) (Welter Weights) Martin retired in the second round.

(6) Tel Reeves (H. M. S. Southampon) beat L-Cpl. Warre Inniskilling Fusiliers) on points in a ten rounds contest. (Welter Weights).

At the close of the first part Dinsha K. Mehta gave an exhibition of muscle control.

The Jiu-Jitsu contest between Prof. Ishihara and Prof. Tsuzara resulted in a draw.

In connection with the petition now before the District Judge, Bangalore to wind up, by the orders of the court, the Mysore Industrial Bank Limited, the contributaries and shareholders of the Bank have been now notified to show cause why orders should not be passed fixing the further hearing on February second.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are horses left in for the 8th Extra Meeting, Saturday, 13th January, 1923.

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Entailed 9-6, Carborundum 9-6, Treddle 9-3, Brendan 9-3, Belle Voyageuse II 8-13, Marmion 8-5, Madame Sze 8-7, Summer's Joy 8-5, Ulster Lad 8-4, Whit Week 8-1, Blackwater 7-10, Rakings 7-4.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Dugald Dalgetty 9-0, Miss Evans 8-12, Canterbury Lamb 8-12, Footpedal 8-12, Catenup 8-10, Magical 8-8, Zea 8-8, Very Little 8-7, Huon River 8-3, Mimi 8-3, Trostan 7-12, Allensmore 7-9, Atrocity 7-8, Golden Fancy 7-8, Belle Syme 7-7, Starboard 7-5, Coryste 7-2.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles

Golden Treasury 9-9, Reciprocity 9-7, Millmount 9-3, Roi Grison 8-11, Etheldene 8-10, Mirabelle 8-10, Eccleston 8-9, Somali 8-4, Gipsy's Advice 8-4, Sensford 8-3, Lomo 7-12, Lord Jim 7-10, Sugarcy Sam 7-9.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Canterbury Lamb 9-4, Tarvie 9-1, Czarda 8-3, Trolins 7-11, Coryste 7-8, Danzig 7-8, Sunnygama 7-0.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Ishallah 9-0, Bahadorjung 9-0, Kitchener 9-0, Huntsman 8-12, Ferry Boat 8-11, Arthur 8-9, Salsette 8-9 Desert Flower 8-7, California 8-4, Triumph 8-4, Sannayet 8-3, Zohal 8-2, Brindisi 8-1, Yellow Silk 8-1, Firjah 7-9.

Top weight accepting being under 9st, it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Gosub 8-8, Pride of Basra 8-9, Ziab 8-13, Zaphir 8-8, Eed 8-8, Grey Silk 8-8, Shuja-ul-Mulk 8-8, Security 8-8, Farhan 8-8, Silver Thread 8-9, Halab 8-13, Cable 9-2, Lisbon 8-4, Taj Mahal 8-8, Merick 8-13, Favourite 8-13, Hyder 8-12 and Star 9-2.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Zaid 8-9, Zaidan 8-13, Merrily 8-8, Pasha 9-3, Sultan 8-8, Sahab 9-3, Safety 9-2, Garibjan 8-8, Arman 8-13, Rustom 8-12, Zubar 8-8, Kamilbeg 8-13, Johur 8-8, Master Bill 8-8, Nadir Shah 8-8, Nafa 8-4, Azambush 8-13 and Ahyid 8-12.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Don't Care 8-8, Basra Hope 8-4, Dirrah 8-13, Cock Eye 8-13, Murheb 8-4, Jamshir 9-1, Certainty 9-0, Muzer 8-9, Isfoog 8-4, Ornament 8-8, Barzan 8-13, Mujbil 8-8, Last Call 8-9, Scotch 8-8, Naseeb 8-13, Turkistan 8-8, Ariel Mail 9-5, Kamel 8-4 and Tumiat 8-4.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPPING IN THE EPSOM PLATE.

Owen Roe declined in the Epsom Plate and considering his handicap it seems strange to us that his forfeit money was wasted. This horse met Verge (also declined) in Poona in races 43, 61, 88. (Vide Poona results), the first being a six furlong and the last two over a mile. Verge won the first race in receipt of two pounds only from Owen Roe and Owen Roe ran nowhere in all three of these races and Verge nowhere in the mile races perhaps beyond the distance of both these animals on the Poona Course. They now come together to be handicapped and the result is a difference of seventeen pounds. Even allowing a method of 7lbs. for a win and 2lbs. off for a nowhere in both cases and for all their runs we can arrive at the Handicap.

Quarryman met Owen Roe on four occasions in Poona viz., races 43, 61, 79, 88, placing 2nd 2nd, 2nd, 3rd, in the four races to Owen Roe one win in race 79 and Owen Roe nowhere in the other three. In the race Owen Roe won he conceded Quarryman only one pound and Quarryman ran second beaten by a neck only. Owen Roe is now asked to concede this good horse fourteen pounds and to concede four pounds to the great Silver Image and fifteen pounds to a great performer like Plymouth Rock. His chances of picking up even a place in the near future seems to be so remote that it may pay better to send him to stud or put him between the shafts of a carriage before he breaks himself down in trying to do the next to impossible. England may bring him better luck if he races there.

Incidentally it may be noticed that Verge carrying 8-11 in race 34 beat Quarryman carrying 9-2, he, running second and the very next outing of these two viz., race 43 they carried respectively 8-13 and 9-0 that is Verge two up and Quarryman two down—a difference of four pounds not the seven above calculated on and they again finished first and second. We also note that in the Bathurst Plate Division II, Dialect was handicapped at 9-6. This gelding ran in the Stockton Plate, 6 furlongs, a terms race for 3rd Division horses where he carried 9-8 and placed second behind Huon River. In the New Year Plate 6 furlongs at the Red Cross Meeting, he was handicapped at 9-8 where he declined. How is it that this gelding got 2lbs off for declining? Will the handicapper stick to this scale in future? Why was this not done in the case of Amin? It has also been remarked that some duds like Antic and Collingwood who are never likely to shine again on the Turf get ridiculously high handicaps. When an owner has more than one horse in a race and when weights are not raised in case such top weights decline, it may be very advantageous for such owners; but if one has only one horse in a race this disadvantage is obvious.

It is rumoured that if things continue like this, an influential deputation of owners may wait on the stewards to protest against such handicapping.

CRICKET.

Bethlehem.—On the closing day of the two day match M.C.C. brought their total up to 325 (Russel 110). Northern Orange Free State then made 120 in their second innings and M.C.C. won the match by 35 runs.

Timarus.—M.C.C. made 407 in their first innings. Chapman scored 84 not out and Calthorpe 50. South Islands Minor Associations have made 151 in their second innings.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The annual presidency criket match, a three days' fixture between the Europeans and the Hindus commences on Saturday next. The following have been selected to play for the European team:—Mr. B.A. Bragg, Mr. R.B. Carrick, Mr. G. Aste, Mr. E. K. Shattack, Mr. R. D. Deniston, Mr. D. S. Watters, Mr. Provis, Mr. R. Nailer, Mr. Sullivan and Major E. W. C. Braidford. Major Braidford will skipper the team.

MACHINERY.

All kinds Mill-Gin Stores, Hardware, Electric Workshop, Foundry Works, etc. Apply:—

M. H. DINSHAW & CO.

Near Imperial Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

SEND ALL YOUR INQUIRIES FOR

PIG IRON & COKE

TO

Messrs. VISRAM BROS.

4. WATERLOO MANSION, WODEHOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Tele{Phone 567 / grams "VIZY."

SULPHURIC ACID

ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.

PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.

Enquiries Solicited.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

C13361.

TRY

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

FOR

STORES, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, and REPAIRS of all kinds.

7/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Address: NOXID. Telephone No. 786.

MONEY at MEHTA'S

Several years' experience has convinced us that a persevering daily enquiry at **MEHTA'S AUCTION ROOMS AT MEDOWS STREET QUARTER (NO. 25)** results in actually snatching excellent money-making bargains. We have invariably on hand several transactions which cannot wait for a public sale competition and have got to be given away to earliest offers. This should mean something to you. Take your chance.

"OST OPPORTUNE SUGGESTION

TO

THE UNEMPLOYED

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS

100 Sheets, Glazed

Ans. 2 per block.

ROUGH

Ans. 1½ per block.

NOTE PAPER SIZE.

POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra

Can be had at the

Bombay Chronicle Press.

ALEMBIC : : : : TINCTURES: : : :

Represent

The Perfection of Manufacture Purity of Ingredients, Scientific accuracy and Standard "B. P." strength : : : : :

cheap rates owing to reduction of Duty

Medical Practitioners will please mention "Alembic's" when ordering next supply from their Chemists

for Price List please write to or call on

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co. Ltd.

50, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY. No. 2

A NEW WORK ON INDIAN CURRENCY

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

Prof. of Econo., University of Bombay

INDIAN CURRENCY EXCHANGE AND BANKING

CONTENTS:

PART I.

Some Fundamental Principles of Money Economy—History of Currency in India—Metallic Currency in India from 1899 to 1914—Paper Currency in India upto 1914. Indian Currency System during the War and after—Proposals for the Reform of the Indian Currency system,—a draft bill with full explanations.

PART II.

Exchange-Normal methods of Regulating Foreign Exchange. Some Special War Measures to regulate Exchange.

PART III.

Imperial Bank of India—Other Banks a India—Special kind of Banks in India. Schemes for an Industrial Bank in India and a Land Bank.

Price Rs. 6.

PUBLISHED BY

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

By the same author

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE,

Price Rs. 10.

only a few copies left.

SOLE AGENTS

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday January 12, 1923.

THE CONGRESS MANDATE.

The interview which Sriyut C. R. Das has accorded to a Press representative will hardly help his countrymen to know what exactly the grievances of his Party are in respect of the Gaya session of the Congress. The Party's disappointment at the repeated failure of the attempt to reverse the decisions of the Nagpur session and to commit the Congress to Council-entry is understandable and, so far as one can make out from the statements made by leaders of the Party, it is the only solid grievance the Party has, but to seek to represent, as some members of the Party do, that that failure is due to any unworthy tactics on the part of the majority, is, to say the least, unkind to their fellow-Congressmen. However, we do not think any large section of Sjt. Das' Party are disposed to view their defeat as anything but natural in view of the known composition of the Congress. As we have said previously, it would be more dignified if the Party frankly acknowledge the defeat of their programme and proceed to take steps to convert the country to their point of view.

In Sjt. Das' interview there is one statement which is astonishing. He declares that he does not believe that the resolutions of the Gaya Congress are mandatory in any sense. Unless the meaning of the word "mandatory" has recently changed, Sjt. Das' contention is untenable. The Congress resolution is, of course, not mandatory in the sense that no Congressman can stand as a candidate for Council election without ceasing to be a Congressman. But the resolution about Council-entry is certainly mandatory in the sense that no Congressman can stand for election in the name of the Congress. Thrice has the Congress definitely declared itself against Council-entry and no amount of specious logic on Sjt. Das' part will convince the world that the Indian nation, as represented by the Congress, favours entry into the Councils. The only straightforward course for him is to declare that his Party, being in a minority in the Congress, will act as the Opposition and bide the time for the triumph, if it ever comes, of the principles to which it has nailed its colours, but till that consummation is achieved, any attempt to represent that the Nation is of the opinion of the minority in the Congress is, to say the least, most regrettable. Such an attempt will mean the destruction of the Congress and we sincerely trust the new Party, whatever its grievances, will not be guilty of such vandalism. The Nation and the bar of world opinion will refuse to accept the dictum of Sjt. Das that it is only a question of expediency whether the Congress decisions are to be held sacrosanct or not. If such is the respect which Congress decisions inspire in the minds of its followers then the sooner the Congress ceases to exist the better. Sjt. Das says that if "they (he and his Party) found that the country was with them it would be their duty to take such course as the country indicated," though such a course might be against the will of the Congress. But who is to decide that "the country" is with Sjt. Das' Party? Evidently the Party itself! Can anything more subversive of discipline and constitutionalism be imagined? Suppose, instead of declaring against Council-entry, the Gaya Congress had favoured such entry, would Sjt. Das and his friends have maintained or allowed any others to maintain that "the country" was of the opposite opinion and that the Congress resolution was not mandatory? By all means let Sjt. Das and his friends stand for elections to the Councils, but till the Congress formally reverses its present decision, the new Party has no right to pretend that "the country" is with it.

As for Sjt. Das' interpretation of the resolution regarding Civil Disobedience, we are somewhat puzzled to make out what exactly Sjt. Das expected of the Congress. He denies the charge that the Congress was more or less guided by the decisions of the Mussalman theologians. Yet, he finds some sort of fault with the Congress for agreeing to consider the question of starting Civil Disobedience in case the Muslims decided to launch the same for the redress of the Khilafat wrongs. The Khi-Khilafat is one of the principal issues on which the present non-cooperation movement hinges. If for the redress of the Khilafat wrongs, the Indian Mussalmans decide on a certain course of action, does Sjt. Das suggest that the Congress should withhold its support? the Indian Nation includes 70 millions of Mussalmans and anything which affects them as a whole cannot be of unconcern to the Nation. Apart from this, India's liberties, as Sjt. Das will admit, are vitally bound up with the liberties of Asia, which are at present at stake as a result of the machinations of European "statesmen."

ARTIFICIAL INFLATION OF PRICES.

Since the inauguration of the "New Era" in India we have, from time to time, shown how very illusory the "Reforms" are and how the so-called representatives of the people in the Councils and the Assembly are powerless to exercise any check on the arbitrary ways of the Executive. In fact Government still possess all the powers necessary to nullify the effect of the resolutions or sanctions emanating from the legislative bodies. The powers of certification which the Governors and the Governor-General possess are undoubtedly autocratic powers which can be very easily exercised by them when it suits their pleasure. As an instance of the uselessness of the "representatives'" sanctions, we may cite the Tariff valuations fixed from time to time by Government. As the reader is aware, last year the import duties were raised or newly levied on several goods and this was done with the sanction of the Legislative Assembly. We do not wish to enter into the merits of the import duties as a whole and none would be more glad than ourselves if such duties tended to give protection to indigenous industries. But what we wish to point out on the present occasion is the arbitrariness of the Executive when it sets its heart on anything. In their anxiety to derive as large an income as possible through taxation Government, as we shall show, have deliberately proceeded to set aside the sanctions of the Assembly.

On the first of this month the Commerce Department of the Government of India published a new list of tariff values of articles of import which are not assessed to duty ad valorem. There was a time, during the war, when Government in assessing duty did not care for the actual and honest invoice price and based the assessment on the market price, because they saw that the market rates being much higher than the invoice rates, the duty could be collected with greater advantage on the inflated market prices. But, later, Government were compelled to change their tactics as owing to the exchange muddle and trade depression the market rates went lower than the invoice prices and the yield to Government was less than anticipated. Now when the conditions are reaching normality, Government are changing their position once again and are desperately seeking to earn a rich harvest by artificially inflating prices. This will become apparent when one scrutinizes the new tariff list. There are several articles in it the tariff rates of which are actually double and in some cases nearly treble the market rates. To take the case of only one article, namely, paper, news printing paper, the foreign quotation of which at 15/- sterling C.I.F. Bombay per lb. is 2 annas and 4 pies and the ruling market rate of which is 2 annas and 8 pies, is now to be assessed to duty at the tariff rate of 3 annas 3 pies—that is to say, at a rate which is 21 per cent. higher than the actual foreign quotation. Similarly, in the case of real art paper the tariff rate is 27 per cent. higher than the foreign rate and in the case of imitation art paper the rate is 26 per cent. higher than the foreign rate. The difference is still greater in the case of writing paper. Whereas the foreign quotation is only 3 annas and 6 pies, and the ruling market rate is 5 annas the new tariff rate is fixed at 9 annas Cheap writing paper is consumed in very large quantities in this country and this is taxed the heaviest, so that even the poorest will be hit by the new rate. Is this enhanced taxation according to the sanctions of the legislature? There are several other articles besides paper, which are similarly taxed, but the case of paper will show how the Executive can manipulate the taxes according to its sweet will regardless of the sanctions of the legislature. The Bombay Paper Merchants' Association has protested against the arbitrary tariff rates notified. Cheap paper is a daily necessity not only to the newspapers world but to even the humblest citizen and any artificial attempts to enhance its price must be strongly condemned.

Notes of the Day

The Way of Escape.

France has earnestly set about carrying out her threat of occupation of the Ruhr. President Ebert, in his manifesto to the population of Ruhr, has struck the right and dignified note in response to the mad French adventure. He enjoins calm, notwithstanding, as he says, "the force against a defenceless nation, the policy which has violated treaties, trampled on the rights of humanity and now threatens the key district of German economic life which represents the bread of the worker." While expressing the readiness of Germany to fulfil her obigations within her power, he declares that she has been attacked without being heard and lays "this act of force before the forum of Europe and the whole world." Is there any hope of the German case being heard? The United States' Observer's pronouncement in the Reparation Commission points the way of escape for Europe from the economic disaster which the French adventure must entail. He attributed the failure of Germany completely to fulfil the requirements largely to the Treaty of Versailles itself which he thought was impossible of fulfilment and he urged an equitable adjustment of Germany's obligations. It is the Treaty of Versailles which is the source of Europe's present plight and the problem of economic regeneration of Europe must be tackled at the source by a radical modification of the Treaty and not by the French method of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Congress and Council Boycott.

There appears to have been some ambiguity in the original draft of the resolution regarding the boycott of Councils adopted at the Gaya session of the Congress, but the correct wording as finally adopted and passed by the Congress is given by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. The resolution reads as follows:—

> "Whereas the boycott of Councils carried out during the elections held in 1920 has destroyed the moral strength of the institutions through which the Government sought to consolidate its power and carry on its irresponsible rule and whereas it is necessary again for the people of India to withhold participation in the elections of the next year as an essential part of the programme of Non-Violent Non-Co-operation, this Congress resolves to advise that all voters shall abstain from standing as candidates for any of the Councils and from voting for any candidate offering himself as such in disregard of this advice and to signify the abstention in such manner as the All-India Congress Committee may instruct in that behalf."

The original draft was susceptible of a doubt whether the voters were urged to refuse votes to Congressmen alone when they stood as candidates or whether the ban was to extend to all candidates, whether Congressmen or not. This ambiguity does not exist in the amended draft.

The Next Best.

One wishes that our friends of pro-Council persuasion could take the same view of their decision to form a new Party within the Congress as Lala Dunichand of Lahore does. In his opinion, the formation of the new Party does not mean a split in the Congress, but that the party will be like the Opposition in the British Parliament. The formation of a new Party is to be deplored, but now that a party has been formed, this is the only sensible view of the situation to be taken and viewed in this light, the activities of the new Swaraj-Khilafet Party need not be regretted at all. On the other hand, as Lala Dunichand observes, the formation of this Party may prove to be a blessing inasmuch as both sides would gain a much needed impetus to work for the good of the country. If a healthy rivalry is maintained between the opposite parties, the country is sure to benefit from the greater political awakening of the masses that is bound to result. Let each party work out its own programme in its own way, cooperating with each other wherever possible, but avoiding mutual clashes where agreement is not possible Let them not forget that both are honestly working for the country's good. The nation's need requires unanimity of endeavour as well as aim. But who is to unanimity of endeavour is, unfortunately, not possible now thanks to the organisation of the new party, the next best way to attain the end is that indicated by Lala Dunichand.

The Chauri Chaura Sentences.

"Homo" writes:—"Just at the time when the people of India are recovering from the rude shock of the much-to-be-regretted Chauri Chaura affair, just at the time when the impressions of that horrible tragedy are fading from their memory, we have before us the Judgment in the case. I do not know with what feelings the people of India will receive the judgment; but, speaking personally, it has come to me with even greater shock and repugnance than the affair itself. To read that 172 of the unfortunate accused—"erstwhile citizens"—are sentenced to death: it requires even greater strength to hear, greatest strength to bear the terrible news. In the absence of the judgment itself before him, one is not in a position to know what arguments have been brought forward to ultimately lead to the conviction that these unfortunate 172 erstwhile-citizens do deserve the capital sentence. In any case, one could only gasp at one's inability to grasp the purpose of this capital sentence. Perhaps it may be to strike terror in the minds of the people of this country—perhaps it may be to teach them a lesson; but, if these two purposes could be attained by such exemplary punishments, have we not already sufficient instances of such capital punishments, wholesale executions, etc., in the past history of humanity? Do we yet need a fresh instance? If it could secure this twofold object abovementioned, then, why do men commit afresh and afresh crimes without number, such hideous crimes? Is it not time that in the year of Grace 1923 those in power should seek better methods of reforming misdirected citizens in the name of humanity? May it not be that these 172 unfortunate victims were only impelled by misdirected passion to commit things which they would certainly have abhorred in saner mood? After all, is this not the psychology underlying all excesses committed during mass uprisings ever since the beginning of the history of man? What will be the feelings of Mahatmaji, he who had the nobility to accept the responsibility for the ghastly incident of Chauri Chaura, when he hears this news?

In my opinion, these unfortunate 172 certainly deserve the pity and compassion of everybody and I wish that those higher authority will take pity on them and save them from their impending peril of being executed like so many dumb quadrupeds."

Modification Necessary.

The correspondent, we have no doubt, voices the feeling of every right-thinking man or woman. The Chauri Chaura outrage sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the country and it was condemned by none more strongly than by the Non-Co-operators and their great leader, who abandoned his campaign of Civil Obedience because of it and thereby incurred the opposition of many of his followers. 288 persons were committed to the sessions for taking part in the outrage. Of these two died before the trial ended, the case against one was withdrawn as he was undergoing a severe operation, two have been given two years' rigorous imprisonment, 47 acquitted and 172 sentenced to be hanged. The enormity of the crime committed at Chauri Chaura, where twenty-six members of the police force were savagely done to death, cannot be exaggerated and that the entire course of the Non-Cooperation movement was changed is a measure of its condemnation by the Indian people. But apart from the merits of the judgment and the guilt of the accused, the news that 172 men have been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of 26 policemen will be received by the public with a shock of horror. When four Egyptian villagers were sentenced to be hanged and several flogged for murderous assault on four Englishmen, of whom only one died, in the notorious Denshawai affair, the news was received with a shock by an outraged public opinion which strongly protested against the sentence. The Denshawai sentence bears no proportion to the monstrous sentence in the Chauri Chaura case. The latter sentence must immediately be modified, if humanity is not to be ruled out of the administration of justice in this country. The guilt of the accused must be brought home to them, but surely such an orgy of capital punishment is not the only means of doing so.

The Associated Chambers.

Yesterday we called attention to the speech of the Viceroy in opening the conference of the Associated Chambers in which he seemed to foreshadow an impending *volte face* in regard to the findings of the Fiscal Commission. To-day we invite consideration of the tactics adopted by some of the members of this high-sounding organisation, who, taking their cue from the Viceregal "obiter dicta," have manfully hurled themselves at the breach made by him. The Viceroy seemed to doom the Fiscal recommendations to a premature death. That some member of the conference would have been found to give form and meaning to the Viceregal circumlocution in the shape of a specific resolution was a foregone conclusion. But that of all men Sir Montagu Webb should have taken it upon himself to move that "having regard to the great preponderance of consuming classes in India on whom the cost of protection would most heavily fall . . . . the Association was of opinion that the best policy for India was one of freedom in trade matters so far as the revenue needs of the Government would permit," is a miracle which passeth the wit of mortals to understand. Sir Montagu, it will be remembered, was a member of the Fiscal Commission; and, whatever their differences on minor points, all the members of the Fiscal Commission were unanimous on the general question of protection for Indian industries. Sir Montagu has signed the Majority Report without comment or protest; and now in the space of six short months this doughty knight from Karachi openly declares himself in favour of free trade We wonder whether Sir Montagu would now prefer to describe himself best as a man of short memory or one of small faith. Further comment on such a change of front is unnecessary, beyond the observation that, just as the revenue demands of an insatiable Government are virtually held forth by the Viceroy as a ground for throwing overboard the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission, so we may shortly hear the exigencies of expenditure requiring a betrayal of the labours of the Inchcape Committee.

Significant Resolutions.

Even the "Times of India" has been moved to protest against a flagrant prejudging of the findings of public commissions, of which only a legal luminary of Lord Reading's eminence could be guilty, and which only the Associated Chambers could support. It was an irony of fate which reserved for Mr. Carey the task of correcting the lapse of Sir Montagu, and restoring the policy of discrimination in fiscal matters in place of complete free trade. But it is a still greater irony—the full force of which perhaps Sir Montagu himself does not realise even now—that Sir Montagu, after paying his homage to the sovereign demands of revenue, should have fancied himself free to move that "having regard to the very grave financial situation which has arisen owing to the expenditure of the Government of India, and looking to the experience of the last two years which shows clearly that the limits of taxation in most directions have been reached, and that the possibilities of raising revenue are very small, the Association welcomes the work of the Retrenchment Committee and is strongly of opinion that State expenditure must be materially reduced to permit of the balancing of the budgets." But Sir Montagu was soon undeceived, if he really had any illusions. Sir Edgar Holberton, another of his valient companions on the Fiscal Inquiry, proposed the omission from Sir Montagu's resolution of the first two clauses on the ground that the Association was not in a position to say that the financial situation was very grave or that the limits of taxation were reached! Sir Montagu demurred but was overruled. And so now we know why the Viceroy brought forward the fiscal trump, and why complaisant members of that Commission came forward to move the most important resolutions of the Association. The Fiscal Report is dead and the Retrenchment Report will be still-born.

Lighting of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Corporation the other day that it is not "practical politics" to introduce electric lighting in the city on a large scale. The Commissioner doubtless has good authority for this statement, but he was not good enough to acquaint the Corporation with it. We wonder whether it is impossible to do in Bombay what has already been done in other cities in the world, with the additional facilities we have here. With the completion of the Andhra Valley and other hydro-electric projects, which the Tatas have in hand, electricity on a very large scale and at cheap rates would no doubt be available in Bombay and the public would like to know what is to prevent the Corporation from utilising it for lighting the city. The present lighting arrangements in Bombay are not ideal; in fact they are wretched. At any rate to tie the hands of the Corporation for the next seven years is not only unbusinesslike but most improper. In such matters it is better to go cautiously. The experience generally is that gas lighting is dearer than electric lighting. The grandiose schemes which the Development Department has in hand cannot, we think, be complete without better lights along with other things. Whatever may be the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee, to which the matter has been referred, it will be better not to rush into a contract and a little delay will do no harm, but a great deal of good.

Postal Mail Service Contracts.

"Fair-play" writes:—"When the Government is after retrenchment and economy in the various departments of administration and it has also been announced that the postal expenditure is to be reduced by two crores per year, it is essential that tenders for carrying Mail services in Bombay should be advertised and opportunity should be given to the public to compete. It is then only that Government will be in a position to get a true idea of the exact cost of carriage and get better terms to the benefit of the public. The Mail service contracts of the town of Bombay will terminate at the end of the current official year. There is no advertisement for public tenders yet. Are the contracts to remain the monopoly of particular persons and renewed without seeing whether lower rates are available? Why should not the Councillors bestir themselves in time and raise the question? It is also the duty of the Ministers and councillors to see that monopolies are not created in respect of any contracts. It is thus only that efficient economy can be assured and the public relieved of the burden to a certain extent."

CURZON'S CLIMB-DOWN

NO TEMPORAL POWER TO GREEK PATRIARCH.

CONCESSION OVER MINORITIES

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 10

An important step forward has been achieved at the Lausanne Conference today According to the agency reports, after long debate, an agreement was arrived at whereby the Greek Patriarchate will remain in Constantinople. Lord Curzon dwelt on the world-wide anxiety aroused on this vexed question. The Turks, he said, claimed that the Patriarchate was made the centre of political activity in Constantinople. If that was true, the speaker saw no reason why the privileges should not be curtailed, but the Patriarch should not be deprived of his spiritual and ecclesiastical functions, it being understood that he would, in future, indulge in no political activity. Lord Curzon then proposed in the name of the Allies that the Patriarchate should remain in Constantinople as a purely spiritual and religious institution. Finally, Ismet Pasha agreed. The fight over the Patriarchate had occupied no fewer than twenty sessions of the sub-commission.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATION.

Exchange of populations has also now been agreed upon in principle. It involves total of one million people including six hundred thousand Greeks from Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. The Turks will remain in Western Thrace and the Greeks in Constantiople. It was further agreed, according to the agency telegram, that the hostages would be permitted to return home with the least possible delay according to a list drawn up by both the parties. It was agreed that the prisoners of war should be exchanged in equal numbers at the earliest possible time.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

There have been concessions on both sides over the question of Minorities and an agreement has been reached on several points. Ismet Pasha has refused categorically to agree to a national home for the Armenians or any other Minorities on whose behalf Lord Curzon has fought so continuously and vigorously. In the repeated declarations of desire and intention to deal fairly in future with these unfortunate people, the Turks have committed themselves in the eyes of the world and any reversion to the treatment meted out to them in the past would effectually smash the Turks' claim to moral equality with the most civilised races.—(B.O.W.)

EXCHANGE OF GREEK AND TURKISH POPULATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Exchange of Greek and Turkish populations will become obligatory, though voluntary exchange, as Lord Curzon stated, would be preferable. The Turks, however, insisted on obligatory exchange, restricted to Greeks in Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace amounting to six hundred thousand as against four hundred thousand Turks in Greece. The Council meeting of the Sub-commission dealing with commercial relations towards the Allies, has laid down the principle of the most favoured nation treatment, adding that whatever Turkey had granted to Germany under separate conventions must be extended to other powers.—Reuter.

TURKS' CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Lausanne.—The important result reached at the meeting of the Commission on exchange of populations is that the Turks have abandoned the policy of regarding the Greek Patriorch who is to remain in Constantinople as deprived of temporal powers and the Greek inhabitants are permitted to remain in Constantinople. The Turkish inhabitants will be allowed to remain in West Thrace but the only Greeks allowed to remain in Constantinople are the arrivals after October 1918. Lord Curzon expressed satisfactory meeting of the conference.—Reuter.

TURKISH DELEGATES IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Reuter learns that there is no likelihood of Britain's entering into negotiations with the Turkish delegates Sheref Bey and Muchtar Bey, who are now in London, having arrived from Lausanne. They are alleged to be bearers of proposals relating to Mosul, and approached the British Foreign Office, which pointed out that Britain will continue to work in concert with France and Italy and referred the delegation back to Lausanne. —Reuter.

ANGORA'S AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government have decided to grant an amnesty to political prisoners condemned by the provisional provincial tribunals. The National Assembly is dealing with a bill establishing the prerogatives and limitations of Caliphal authority. No details of this bill are yet available.—Reuter.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 10

At a luncheon given by the British Olympic Association, Earl of Cadogan who presided said that the Association intended to send to the Olympic games which will be held in Paris in June next year the greatest and best team that can be raised from all the branches of amateur sport in Great Britain.—(B.O.W.)

TROUBLE IN EGYPT.

POLITICAL CRIMES

REGIME OF COURT-MARTIALS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Cairo.—Lord Allenby in a proclamation with reference to the attacks on Britishers says that anyone witnessing the crimes or possessing information of such crimes and failing to advise the police will be court-martialled. Anyone intimidating possible witneses is liable to death penalty.—Reuter.

OPIUM COMMISSION

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Geneva.—The Opium Commission has been informed by Turkey and Persia that they propose to ratify the opium convention. The Commission has decided to invite Switzerland and certain South American States to enforce the convention. Mr. Campbell (India) has proposed discussion of the methods of controlling opium in regions where control does not exist yet.—Reuter.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that prices during the week have been mainly sustained by demand for immediate delivery either for shipment to India, or for purpose of covering bear operations; and the wide difference between cash and forward delivery prices tended to check speculative sales for forward delivery, which otherwise would have been more prevalent.

America has been disposed to sell, China has placed considerable amounts for offer. Bulk of purchases have been on behalf of India.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's subscription lists closed shortly after opening.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Ajaccio (France).—A pilot and three passengers were killed and a wireless operator seriously injured in a crash of an aeroplane proceeding from Antibes to Ajaccio. Reuter.

OVERSEAS TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The overseas trade figures for the last year show that imports amounted to £1004 millions sterling compared with £1085 millions of 1921 and exports amounted to £720 millions sterling compared with £703 millions of the previous year.—Reuter.

SAD SHIKAR TRAGEDY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 10.

News has been received here of a sad Shikar tragedy resulting in the death of Mr Dwane, Manager, Sasti Colliery (Bislaspur.)

Captain Keyes, the pilot killed in the Hendon aeroplane crash, had a wonderful war time record including the bringing down of a raiding Zeppelin at Scarborough.—Reuter.

A large aeroplane manned by a pilot and four mechanics undergoing tests at Hendon, nosedived and crashed. The pilot and one mechanic were killed and three mechanics were injured.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 4.)

not only occupy the mines and factories but the railways, bridges and viaduct as a precaution against sabotage.—Reuter.

MISSION OF ENGINEERS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—A note handed to the German Ambassador says that in consequence of the default in coal and timber deliveries recorded by the Reparations Commission the French Government deems it necessary to send a mission of engineers to the Ruhr to control the deliveries. The note indicates the places where the members will take up their quarters but mentions that troops accompany the mission with the sole object of assuring its safety and maintaining order at the points of control.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Exchanges continued to be nervous, though they improved towards the close. Sterling on New York was 4.66½, French francs 67.20, Belgian francs 73.35, and lire 93¼. German marks depreciated to 49,000.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 10

On the foreign exchange market today there was a heavy selling of German marks which fluctuated between 47500 and 49,500 being a further depreciation from yesterday's quotation. French francs gradually improved during the day. Sterling on New York continued its rise.—(B.O.W.)

ITALY FRAMING A NEW PLAN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Rome.—According to the newspapers, the Foreign Office is elaborating a new plan designed to solve the reparations problem details of which will be worked between France, Italy, Belgium and Germany. It is noteworthy that Britain is not mentioned. Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY ESSEN.

INDIGNATION IN GERMANY.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS' PROTEST AGAINST OCCUPATION.

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN ARMY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Essen.—The French arrived here at ten fifty this morning.—Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR ESSEN FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris, 11th.—An official communique, according to Havas, states that troops left this morning for Essen. By three o'clock, they will occupy Essen, Bruckhausen, Galsenkirchen, Werden and Ratingen. Two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry under the command of General Henrys, who will act under the direction of Degoutte, are participating, and a detachment of Belgians will accompany them. French units in frontier garrisons will replace the Rhineland occupation corps in Ruhr.—Reuter.

ADVANCE OF FRANCO-BELGIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

A Havas Agency message states that, according to a despatch from Coblenz the advance of Franco-Belgian troops to Ruhr and the right bank of the Rhine is proceeding.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

EXCITEMENT AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Essen.—The City is in a state of greatest excitement at the prospect of the imminent French advance. Crowds thronging the streets are thinking and talking of nothing else. Every train arriving at Dusseldorf from Cologne is bringing further troops.—Reuter.

PROTEST MEETING AT ESSEN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Essen 11. Cries of "Deutchland uber alles" freely punctuated speeches at a mass meeting of ten thousand people, mostly better class residents, which was addressed by Dr. Bell, ex-Minister for the Colonies and Dr. Luther, Food Minister. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the violation of the Peace Treaty and declaring that the Ruhr District was inseparable from the Fatherland.—Reuter.

WAVE OF INDIGNATION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Berlin.—A wave of protest against the invasion of the Ruhr District is sweeping the entire country. The Prussian, Saxon, Bavarian and Wurtemburg Diets have passed resolutions of protest.

The news of American withdrawal from the Rhine caused a great outburst of enthusiasm at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag. The coming Saturday has been proclaimed as a day of mourning for all Prussian State schools.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S WORLD WIDE PROTEST

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Berlin.—The Government is making a worldwide protest against the French and the Belgium measures in connection with the occupation of Ruhr through diplomatic representatives who have been instructed to submit a comprehensive statement to the Power to whom they have been accredited complaining against the breach of the Peace Treaty and International Law.

The Government has decided to recall the Ambassadors in Paris and Brussels who have been instructed to leave their offices in charge of diplomatic counsellors.—Reuter.

FRENCH THREAT OF SANCTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Paris.—The Note states that Italy also sending a mission and emphasises that the operation will, in no respect, be military or political and no disturbance will be caused to the normal life of the population. The Note warns the staff of administration and representatives of industrial and commercial bodies that they must conform to the orders of the mission under penalty of severe sanctions.

Brussels.—The Belgian foreign Minister has also notified Germany on the same lines as France in connection with he occupaion of Ruhr.—tReuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PROTEST.

Berlin.—The Rhenish and Westphalian Coal Syndicate has decided to transfer its head office from Essen to Hamburg.

"Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that Krupps will try to continue work normally in order to avoid unemployment.

It is reported that the Minister of Food, Doctor Luther, will resume the Burgomastership of Essen.

Indication of the German method of dealing with the French occupation is given in an announcement that the headquarters of the coal syndicate will be removed from Essen to Hamburg, thus depriving the companies of their central organisation for the sale of products. It is pointed out that the French will be obliged to deal with the companies individually or create their own syndicate. The latter measure will be difficult because the German syndicate has already sent all the documents and books to Hamburg. "Mittag Zeitung" says that all the big manufacturers in the Ruhr, their managers and engineers will leave the district when the French enter Essen.

FRENCH RHINE FLOTILLA.

Cologne.—The French Rhine Flotilla which has been stationed at Mayence is proceeding to Dusseldorf and Duisburg to-night. The flotilla consists of a considerable fleet of converted Rhine steamers, and armed motor-launches of British pattern able to navigate the net-work of the Ruhr canals.

School work is partly suspended in Dusseldorf where numerous schools and forty hotels have been requisitioned by the French.

The Germans have already supplied forty-three of the seventy-three trains demanded by the French whose advance guard is moving by the road whilst the remainder will advance by rail. Essen and Mlheim are the first objectives and after that Boehum and Gelsenkirchon.—Reuter.

Berlin.—No further advance by the French into the unoccupied area is reported. The troops which arrived at Mulheim last night have been withdrawn in the direction of Duisburg.

FRENCH WORKERS SYMPATHISE WITH GERMAN PROLETARIAT.

According to the "Cologne Gazette" Marcel Cachin was present at the meeting of the Communists in Frankfurt yesterday with the object protesting against the occupation of the Ruhr. Cachin is alleged to have declared that the French workers shared the indignation of the German proletariat at the contemplated occupation of the Ruhr.

Paris.—Several militant Communists, not including Marcel Cachin, have been arrested on a charge of endangering the safety of the State by anti-French propaganda and particularly by lectures and articles in Germany.—Reuter.

MORE SOCIALIST LEADERS ARRESTED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris 11.—Four more Socialist leaders have been arrested including Casals, the Secretary of the extremist section of the General Confederation of Labour.—Reuter.

GERMAN OBLIGATIONS.

AMERICAN OBSERVER'S VIEW.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—In a significant pronouncement to the Reparations Commission Mr. Boyden, the United States' Observer, said he considered there was technical, juridical and voluntary default but he attributed the failure of Germany completely to fulfil the requirements largely to the Treaty itself, which he thought was impossible of fulfilment. He concluded by urging an equitable readjustment of Germany' obligations.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 10

The News Agency adds that the army transport "Saint Nihiel" has been ordered to sail from New York tomorrow for Europe to bring back troops from the Rhine. The American force on the Rhine is understood to be about one thousand five hundred men —(B.O.W.)

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Washington.—The announcement of the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine followed a conference at the White House attended by Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State and Mr. Weeks, Secretary for War. The immediate inference in many quarters was that the withdrawal should be interpreted as a protest rather than as an attempt to avoid the possible trouble as the result of the French advance.

It is now reported that President Harding's order followed a notification from France to the effect that she intended to proceed with the occupation of Ruhr despite the definite knowledge that this entailed the withdrawal of the American troops.

STRENGTH OF FRENCH TROOPS ON RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Amsterdam.—The morning papers state that nine French Divisions, comprising one hundred and twenty thousand men, will participate in the action on the Ruhr "as if the enemy position was about to be attacked." The German military authorities have been ordered to hold seventy-three military trains in readiness for the French. The French will

(Continued in Column 2.)

CALCUTTA NOTES.

WISDOM OF THE CHARKHA

THE TRAMWAY DEADLOCK.

THE EXHIBITION FIASCO.

The so-called All-India Exhibition has been gutted with fire, and many a stall-holder stands aghast at the ruin. From beginning the end, the affair was a ghastly misfit. The original idea was that the Viceroy should open the Exhibition; which was rehearsal for the Empire Exhibition of 1924. The presence of Lord Reading may have meant more pomp and less enthusiasm, wherefore it was decided to maintain its "spontaneous" and non-official character. Sir P. C. Roy was commissioned to open the Exhibition lavishly advertised by the Syndicate all over India. If Lord Reading is not the darling of the nation, Sir P. C. Roy is not the idol of the Secretariat either. But the spontaneou character of the show had to be proved with the dominance of local elements. The Maharajah of Kossimbazar figured as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the association of Sir P. C. Roy ensured a full supply of volunteers.

Sir P. C. Roy opened the show with a hearty eulogy of the *charka* and a mild curse of foreign expleitation in the land. The more he worked among the people, the more he saw the wisdom of the *Khaddar* movement. In the *charka* he saw a material aid to village welfare, a relief against famine. "Wherever they went round an exhibition like this, they really felt with dismay and despair that India was a country which produced raw materials in abundance, yet she was entirely at the mercy of foreign nations for everything." Sir Devaprasad Sarbadicary, who looked uneasy at the tone of the discourse, expatiated in turn of the great Exhibition in London and the pregnant import of the event to the Empire. Well, the Exhibition was opened with lukewarm support from Europeans and studied indifference on the part of ordinary Indians. Traders put up stalls in the hope of advertisement and a little business, all in the vague hope that it was an event of deep and unfathomed potency. A large number of people paid gate-money and went in to see the *tamashas* which included the debris of the Bombay Red Cross Fete, giant wheels and the horned man advertised in old Bombay hand-bills. On Tuesday last, while the Maharajah of Kossimbazar was being entertained with tea and band by a select company, the Exhibition caught fire and twenty lakhs worth of property was soon destroyed. It was a disastrous event, the disaster being borne by the poor stall-holders.

JOURNALISTIC GOSSIP.

The "Empress" is an old, classic fortnightly of Bengal. It has decided to cease publication after a career of elegant popularity. Produced on rich art-paper, illustrated with Society pictures of Simla, Darjeeling and Calcutta, and concerned with fashionable weddings, it had great vogue among the Upper Tenand now ends as an exepesive toy in the hands of Thacker Spink and Co. In a farewell note, the editor says that financial stringency is the cause of its disappearance.

Another event of interest, is the registration by Mr. C. R. Das of the "Forward Publishing Ltd.," a company for the purpose of producing newspapers and periodicals, with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. An English paper is under contemplation, besides the vernacular daily of Mr. Das. The Ministerial Moderates have not made up their minds (chiefly on the delicate subject of money) regarding an organ of their own. The "Bengalee" is trying to get away from under the Ministerial umbrella and ply a separate existence, with wider pretensions of nationalism. It is not nationalist but it nags the ministers and proves its patriotic individuality. It has gone the length of scoffing at the Citizens' Protection League, the dusky cousin of the European Association, brought about to fight Non-Cooperators. This League, a patchwork, has secretly circularised for funds from Anglo-Indian firms, in language distinctly hostile to the spirit of the Reforms. The "Bengali" denounces certain respectable gentlemen, impersonally, as Clive Street hirelings! Terrible family quarrels are thus on; but there is no new journal yet. I am told that the "Englishman" paper is going to be tuned up with the return of an old editor of orthodox Imperial views, and the present incumbent, Mr. Newman, is joining the "Statesman." The "Patrika" has not declared itself in favour of the Das party, while the "Servant" in excruciatingly spiritual language plumps in favour of the Congress majority. The no-change party in Calcutta is strong in the ranks, while the Das party is strong in its generalship. The Moslems are reported to be solidly in favour of No-Change, but they want a live programme. Local opinion will considerably depend upon the attitude of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad who has just come out of the jail. Mr. Das' party hold daily conclave in his house at Russa Road.

THE TRAMWAY STRIKE.

The deadlock in the tramways continues and the Company has refused to submit the cause of the strike to a conciliation court. The immediate cause of the strike is the dismissal of a driver who went in two minutes late and who happened to be a leader of the Labour Union. The disproportion between offence and punishment led the men to think that the Company had victimised a leader. The Company innocently affirm that it was a casualty of discipline! This is the dispute. The men are willing to abide by a decision of a Conciliation Court of the kind prescribed two years ago for disputes; the Company refuses; the Corporation is helpless. The Government do not pay sufficient heed to the fact that in the destruction of a public utility service they cannot justly look on, leaving matters of alleged discipline to solve themselves. Yesterday a deputation waited on the Governor. The deputation was a failure. Lord Lytton sympathized with the Company saying that the question of dismissal should not be investigated. There is nothing else to dispute or settle. Even the Anglo-Indian press has not urged the hackneyed proposition that there are Bolshevik undercurrents and that Non-Cooperators intimidate men into a strike. Public opinion is wholly in favour of an impartial verdict, whether the man was wantonly dismissed or not. If only the Government had been a little more firm and less inclined to treat the matter as a private squabble of a private company, the Tramway management would have conceivably agreed to an enquiry and a Conciliation Board.

THE CHANGE IN INDIA

BITTERNESS AMONG THE RISING GENERATION

ENGLAND'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes in the course of an article on the "Indian Christaian Point of view":—But the deepest impressions I got from my converesation with Principal Rudra were first of the strength of the sentimental attachment which bound the elder generation to you, and secondly of the change in the sentiments of the rising generation. "Some of the younger men do not even like to see an Englishman," said Principal Rudra. That is the polite Indian euphemism for "They cannot bear the sight of an Englishman." "It hurts me to feel that," Principal Rudra went on, "when I remember the immense reverence we used to have for Englishmen when we were boys. It hurts Mahatma Gandhi, too. The Englishman has no better friend and no greater admirer than he. But even he cannot check the change in the minds of the generation that is growing up. I think it is still possible to win the young men back and to reestablish the old faith in English justice and English mercy. But the sands are running out fast. If you hardden your hearts now, then our old comradeship must dissolve, perhaps in bloodshed and anarchy."

I was talking the other day to an eminent Hindu politician of the older generation, a man who is even to-day often classed as an extremist. An extremist he is, judged by his impatience to see Indian Nationalist aspirations satisfied. But I am told he has lost influence because he is suspected of being too friendly to you, too anxious to assist in a reconciliation between India and Great Britian. I am not surprised for I got from him as from Principal Rudra the impression of a strong sentimental attachment to the British name, and an uneasy consciousness of a change in the sentiments of the younger generation. The change is there right enough for anyone with eyes to see, and it makes me wonder sometimes whether you would not be prudent to make the final settlement of the Indian question while you have still friends left in the country.

THE YOUNGER GENERATION.

Here are two specimens of the younger generation. First a Hindu student meeting me at abank (it takes half an hour to get a cheque cashed in India, and you are apt to make a lot of new acquaintances in the process) began to ask me my business. I retaliated by inquiring about his views on politics. Young Hopeful explained that he was at heart a Non-Co-operator, but then there was no money in Non-Co-operation. So he had become a Co-operator, and was seeking Government employment. If, however, he unfortunately failed to secure an appointment he would then feel free to return to his first love. This is a common type of Indian student, though not exactly the best.

A more creditable but more dangerous type I met a little later in the person of a young Mohammedan school teacher. He was explaining that as a result of the Turkish victories he was hoping to see a brotherhood of Moslem nations. Arabia he regarded as a rebel country guilty of treason against the Mohammedan world. Rebellion in India he would not regard as an equally heinous crime as no religious question would be involved. As to Mesopotamia he did not think the British would be able to keep their footing there; the Arabs would be too turbelent for them. It would continue to be a country of tribal wars for an indefinite period. After all such a life was in many ways preferable to the routine existence in India. He was a shikari and used to hardship, and a life of danger and excitement had attractions for him. I remonstrated, pointing out that my Irish correspondents assured me that a relapse into barbarism produced an existence that was brutish and dull rather than exciting. But he would not have it. "Still there must be a kind of charm about a life like that."

He meant what he said, and he was quite a capable-looking boy and so young either. It must be the type that has given so much trouble in Ireland. I doubt there are more like him scattered up and down this country, especially among the Mohammedans.

Whenever I ask the younger men here what they make of the Irish situation, they all draw the moral of that force is the right way to get concessions out of England. Very few of them are at all impressed by the present anarchy in Ireland, or show any anxiety about the result of letting anarchy loose in India. Their general attitude was put to me concisely the other day by a critic: "They have been taught that out of chaos comes order. 'Put the whole damn thing in the melting-pot,' they say. 'Something better than the present order is sure to come out of it in a few years, more orless.'"

I don't think much of this reading of history, but it is undoubtedly all the fashion here.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION SCHEME.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. The budget estimates were discussed for the first hour, and the question of compulsory primary education in F and G Wards was then taken up. Mr. Patel's amendment aiming at the non-exclusion of Muslim girls found support from Muslims who had no objection to it provided the girls were allowed to study at home and appear for the examination. Compulsion was not wanted by Mahomedans for their girls.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Corporation took up the discussion of the budget estimates.

Dr. A. Viegas said the cost of acquiring set-backs should be met from capital. Continuing he said:—

I have another suggestion to make and that is about the allocation of debt charges. Debt charges were formerly shown under one head. Later on, they were distributed over all the service heads. Now it is proposed to group them under three heads, viz.:—(1) General Debt, (2) Water Works Debt, and (3) Fire Brigade Debt. I suggest that there should be another head, namely Drainage. Water Works has a special tax and there is no maximum limit fixed for its levy as in the case of Halalkhore Tax. Fire Brigade Tax has a limit, but the expenditure on this service has not overstepped the income we receive from it. But the Halalkhore tax which I include under Drainage has a 3 per cent. limit and after levying it at the maximum rate our expenditure on it has gone higher by 14 lakhs than the receipts from it and it is likely to go to 30 lakhs after the projected big drainage scheme is undertaken. Therefore the remedy is not to mislead the public by meeting the excess charges from other services, but to amend the Municipal Act and raise the 3 per cent. limit of Halalkhore Tax.

BURDENSOME SALARIES.

The provision in the current year (1922-23) for Engineering Department under the control of the Executive Engineer including Labour on establishment alone was 9 lakhs, and in the year 1923-24 provision has been made for Rs. 10,53,000, i.e., an addition of Rs. 1,53,000. Probably the Commissioner had provided for more than what was absolutely necessary. Last year I agreed along with the whole Corporation to an increase of 1½ per cent. in the General Tax from 9½ to 11 per cent., and to an increase of Fire Tax which was 3/8 per cent. by 1/8 per cent. and also Water Tax from 3 per cent. to 3¾ per cent. That means that the citizens are and have been paying from the 1st April, 1922, Rs. 2-6-0 per cent. more than what they were paying previously. I shall not grudge increase in Taxation if it is utilized for the permanent good of the city and not for increasing the salaries of well-paid employees. In view of the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee I have given a notice of motion for the reduction of the General Tax by ½ per cent. because I am sure that the savings affected on the recommendation of this Committee will not fall short of 5 to 6 lakhs which will counterbalance the reduction in the ncome from the General Tax.

Continuing he said it was the habit of the Commissioners to under-estimate income and overtax expenditure and Mr. Clayton was no exception to it.

Dr. D. B. Master said he was surprised that Dr. Viegas should propose a reduction in the general tax and at the same time ask for certain improvements.

NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. J. A. Baptista said formerly the budget day was a gala day in the Corporation, but this year Dr. Javle had delivered a funeral oration, just as Mr. Jamnadas and Dass had delivered a funeral oration on N. C. O. at Gaya. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jamnadas: Question?

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Wish is father to the thought!

Continuing, said the speaker, sound finance was the most important thing, otherwise they would have to go bankrupt. He wanted the Chief Accountant to be the controller of expenditure, and not a mere accountant. They must take care that they did not get more income from certain heads than they required for it. For instance, they were getting seven lakhs more from Halalkhore Tax than was proper as if they wanted more income they might charge it to the General Tax. They were also taking certain charges from income which ought to come from capital. He regretted that the improvement schemes of the Corporation were not so closely scrutinised as those of the Improvement Trust. The Commissioner should not indulge in promises of remission of taxation, for they could never be kept and it was for the Corporation to make such promises. He objected to the enormous expenditure and hoped that the Retrenchment Committee would bring it down by at least 20 per cent. They had a lot of wastage going on in the Engineering Department. They had an engineer to look after their building on Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 1,300 and there was an assistant engineer on Rs. 300 besides. The Commissioner had said that they should pay higher prices if they wanted higher standards, but that was all "bunkum." The fact was that they did not get a proper return on their money. Was the city any the better for their expenditure than it was ten years ago? He did not think so. But the Commissioner got more money and he spent it. He congratulated the Commissioner on the absence of any fresh taxation this year and he wanted a graduated general tax, that was to say, the rich should pay higher rates and the poor smaller rates.

At this point the debate was adjourned.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A special meeting was then held for the consideration of the question of introduction of primary compulsory education in F and G Wards of the city.

Dr. Javle then moved that the Corporation approved and adopted the Schools Committees report (part II) sketching out a detailed scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in F and G Wards and determined, under Section 5 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, that a notification under Section 3 of the Act be issued with the sanction of Government declaring primary education of both boys and girls of all classes and creeds, except Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present girls of the Mahomedan community, should be compulsory in those wards from July 1, 1923, or such later date, as might be possible. (2) That the President be requested to approach Government for the necessary sanction. (3) That in anticipation of the sanction the Schools Committee be authorised to undertake from February, 1923, the work of taking the preliminary census of school children to be brought under compulsion. (4) That copies of resolution and report be forwarded to the Standing Committee with an intimation that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction their recommendation of the necessary grant. (5) That a copy of the letter from the Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association, be forwarded to the Schools Committee.

Dr. Javle, in the course of his speech, went into the history of the whole question of primary education since it was taken up by Mr. G. K. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah seconded.

WHY EXCLUDE MUSLIM GIRLS?

Mr. V. J. Patel associated himself with the mover of the resolution; while he did not represent the Muslim community, he knew that many Muslims were opposed to the exclusion of their girls from the Act. He did not think they were justified in excluding them and he appealed to his Muslim brethren not to exclude their girls from the scope of the resolution. The Schools Committee had, at any rate, no business to accept the view of two or three Muslim members whom it had consulted and exclude the Muslim girls from the scope of the measure. He moved an amendment that the exception made in the case of Mahomedan girls should be dropped, as he thought that their recommendation should go as a whole, without any exception. He objected to the proviso which excluded certain schools which objected to Government control. They would have a democratic Corporation in April and they would have a Schools Committee of their own and he wanted to see a Committee which dared to go counter to the popular will. Were they going to exclude particular schools because they did not like to have Government control over them? He thought they could not accept that provision.

Dr. Vohra seconded the amendment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supporting the resolution said some Muslim members in the Council had objected to their girls being brought within the scope of the Bill. One Mr. Bhutto said that never, never, would the Muslim girls go to schools and another Borah gentleman quoted Koran in support. Continuing, he said the Corporation should get more money from Government which Government was withholding from them because they were a rich Municipality. They should get at least half the expenditure from Government and he wanted to move an amendment asking Government to make the necessary provision in their next budget estimates.

Dr. Javle accepted the change.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji supported the proposition, also the amendment. He wanted their Muslim girls also to be educated along with other children, and he was surprised that they were left out. If Muslim girls were taught Urdu and Koran in their home no Mahomedan would object to that kind of education. But they must be taught Urdu and Koran. He asked that more teachers should be provided for the purpose. He heartily supported the amendment of Mr. Patel. He wanted the Muslim girls to be allowed to study at home and then be examined by teachers, but they should not be compelled to go to schools.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker also spoke.

AGAINST COMPULSION.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said he did not want compulsion in the case of Muslim girls, as the Act provided for a certificate of education, in case it was provided at home. He supported the proposition.

Dr. M. B. Velker said education should be given in an interesting manner, from a national and patriotic standpoint.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

FUNDING OF BRITISH DEBT.

PLEA FOR MODERATE TERMS.

LONDON, Jan 10.

Washington.—The preliminary precautions regarding the funding of the British debt have convinced the American official circles that the modification of the rate of interest and the duration of the debt fixed at present by the American law is necessary to settlement and a tentative plan embracing this must be framed for submission to the Congress. Both the Houses debated the funding negotiations Mr. Burton one of the American Debt Commissioners, speaking to the House of Representatives urged the members to give the most moderate terms possible for Britain stood with her back to the wall for payment.

The New York papers unstintedly praise Mr. Baldwin's straight forward and masterly exposition of the debt situation and urge the Congress to make an agreement on the easiest terms possible.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd accompanied by Hon. Angela Manners, Mrs. Crerar, Mr. Hotson, Political Secretary, Mr. Adam, Private Secretary, Major Vaux, Military Secretary and Captains Rawstorne and Aird left Bombay for Delhi on the evening of 11th instant.

Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, arrived in Calcutta on the 10th morning and left at night on a visit to Mourbhanj State.

CHANGE OF CONGRESS CREED.

MAULANA FAZLUR RAHIMAN'S RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 6.

Mr. Zaheerqasem writes from Patna as under:—

As regards the resolution of Maulana Syed Fazlur Rahman to define Swaraj as complete independence without foreign connection in the Congress, it has been said, in an Associated Press message, that the attempt was less successful this session than that made last year. In reply, I beg to point out that the Associated Press statement is wholly misleading, and the following resolution was moved by Maulana Fazlur Rahman (Patna), a stauch supporter of Maulana Hasrat Mohani at Ahmedabad. The object of the Indian National Congress is attainment of Swarajya, i.e., the attainment of complete independence without foreign connection by all legitimate and proper means." Out of about 100 members who were present at the meeting of the Subjects Committee when this resolution was put forward, 49 voted for it. It might be remembered that at Ahmedabad only 25 per cent. of the present members, voted in the Subjects Committee in favour of Moulana Hasrat Mohani's resolution. When Moulana Fazlur Rehman's resolution was lost in the Subjects Committee, he gave notice to the President that he would move it in the open Congress. The agenda for day on which this resolution was to be moved contained other items also. While the resolution about law courts was still being discussed Maulana went out to offer his 'Asar' (afternoon) prayer, thinking that according to the serial order the next resolution would be the repudiation of public debts and that his resolution about the change of creed would be taken up after the law courts resolution. The president altered the serial order of the resolution and the resolution which stood in the name of Maulana Fazlur Rahman was taken up, and in his absence had to be moved by Mr. Mazumdar of Comilla. When the Maulana came back after finishing his prayer he asked the President to give him the right of reply because in the Subjects Committee the resolution was moved by him, and he had given notice of moving it in the open congress. The President, however refused the request but permitted him to support the resolution, which he did. When votes were taken on this resolution in the open Congress, at least a third of the delegates voted for it. I was present at Ahmedabad also, and can say that the result was far more gratifying this session, than last year, and I think it was owing to the imprisonment of Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

HAVERI TALUKA COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HAVERI, Jan. 10

The third Haveri Taluka Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the Co-operative Institute at Hosritti on the 8th inst. under the presidency of Mr. Campbell, Collector of Dharwar. Impressive lectures on the different aspects of cooperation were given by prominent cooperators. After this, the President distributed prizes on behalf of the Agricultural Department to winners in the competition for implement handling. A small exhibition of local weavers' products was arranged.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Calcutta tramway strike situation mains unchanged. Today several cars Wellesley and Kidderpore sections were run under police protection. The strikers in large numbers assembled at the depots and on the way but there had been no disturbance in the morning. In the afternoon, however, while a car was returning from the High Court, it was attacked by a large crowd and two tramway inspectors were mercilessly assaulted with lathies renderin them unconscious. Both the wounded m were removed to hospital. No arrests we made. The running of cars waes suspended for some time and the service stopped at dusk.

A conductor was attacked near Wellesley b the injury was slight. On Monday night large number of strikers went to the house of a tramway time keeper and threatened him to death if he did not join with them. On his refusal they set re too the time keeper's house which was almost reduced ashes.

STEVEDORE COOLIES' STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Stevedore coolies' strike continues and more coolies are joining the strikers daily with the exception of the City of Calcutta. The work on all the other vessels at the jetties and the docks is at a standstill. A Stevedore was seriously assaulted by the trikers at the docks.

COALCUTTERS OF E. I. RAILWAY ON STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

GIRIDIH. Jan. 10.

The coal cutters of the East Indian Railway Collieries had been on strike since the first instant on account of the introduction of a new system of payment intended to check the theft of coal. Military police are guarding the town.

RAILWAY BREACH IN CEYLON.

(Associated Press.

COLOMBO, Jan. 10.

Owing to the railway in Ceylon being breached, mails fromCeylon had not been despatched to-night and mails due from India to-morrow would be subject to a heavy delay.

EXTORTIONS IN MALBAR.

TWO VILLAGE MUNSIFFS DISMISSED.

(From our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Jan. 10.

Mr. P. K. Madhava Menon, inspector of police who was in charge of Angadipuram Circle during the Moplah rebellion has been suspended pending enquiry into certain charges against him. One of the charges against him is that he threatened one Mr. K. P. Moidu with implication of his two sons in the rebellion cases and demanded from him a sum of Rs. 2000. In the absence of money for the time being the inspector made Mr. Moidu and his sons execute a pronote for Rs. 2000 in favour of a Nambudiri who had obtained against him a decree in a civil court. Mr. Moidu represented the matter to the District Magistrate, Malabar and at an enquiry the Nambudiri concerned is alleged to have supported his version.

The village Munsiff of Pallikkal, Ernad has been dismissed from service for conniving with two policemen to extort some money from a Moplah.

The village Munsiff of Mulliyankurushi Amsham, Walluwanad Taluk has been suspended on a charge of receiving a sum of Rs. 115 from four Moplah women with a promise to save their husbands and relatives from implication in the rebellion cases. There is also another charge against him of having received about Rs. 1000 from certain women whose relatives have been implicated in a murder case.

KARNATAKA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

It is understood that Karnataka Political Conference proposed to be held at Mangalore by the end of this month under presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be postponed to the first week of February as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. R. Das and other leaders are unable to visit Mangalore earlier.

SEQUEL TO MALABAR DISTURBANCES.

(From our Correspondent).

Mr. G. H. D. Jackson, I. C. S. senior special Judge, Calicut, was engaged yesterday in hearing of a sensational case of damaging the railway lines and destroying the telegraph wires at Tirur against P. Mamed Haji, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tirur, who had been charged with waging war against the King and who was acquitted by another special judge some months ago. Mr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Public Prosecutor, South Malabar conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. M. Gopala Menon, High Court vakil. The first witness examined for prosecution was Mr. Krishnan Inspector, Govt. Railway police, Podanur. He stated among other things that he was at Tirur on the 20th August, 1921 and that during his conversation with the witnesses he had been told that all the troubles at Tirur was due to the accused with a gang of about fifty men joined the mob headed by Abdul Haji of Pallipuram near water column of the station. They tried to break the line with knives and sticks. A little while afterwards Abdu Haji, accused and about twenty men came to the railway platform. The mob took the keys, opened the store and removed the stools under the directions of the accused and others while the mob was destroying the telegraph. The accused went and returned sometime afterwards and took the mob to the court house. It was Guard Raphael who gave him the above facts on the morning of the next day. He had seen the accused in the court house that day.

The third witness a permanent way Inspector stated he had identified only Abdu Haji and that he was told that the accused's name was Abdu Haji. The accused was seen walking up and down the platform.

Guard Raphael stated he had seen the accused damaging the railway lines at Tirur. After the examination of three more witnesses the case was adjourned for cross examination of the witnesses.

FIRE IN CENTRAL HOTEL SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10

A fire broke out to-day in the Central Hotel where several Government Offices are located. Only the upper block was damaged and a quantity of records belonging to the grass farms department is stated to have been destroyed. The fire brigade with the help of the police rendered excellent service in quelling the fire, the cause of which is not known. The building is said to be fully insured.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE IN DECEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Indian customs revenue in December amount to Rs. 344/- lakhs compared with Rs. 285/- lakhs in December 1921. Total revenue raised from April to December was Rs. 3114/- lakhs compared with Rs. 2545/- lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Two hundred and fifty chest of Benares Opium were sold yesterday. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,68 275/- highest price per chest being Rs. 4820/- and lowest Rs. 4655.

MYSORE ANNUAL TRADE RETURNS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 11.

The latest annual trade returns show the total value of exports including gold during the last year was Rs. 1,534/- lakhs, while imports under all heads amounted to Rs. 1217/- lakhs. The production of Mysore Sandal Oil was greatly affected by the prevailing trade slump, though signs of revival were noticeable in the latter part of the year.

Rajanantan, a postman, who was an undertrial prisoner, charged by the Bangalore Infantary Road Police with misappropriation of three money orders in October last and recently committed to the sessions by the Cantonment Second Magistrate, died in Central Jail Hospital on the night of 10th instant.—A. P.

GURDWARA DIFFERENCES.

PT. MALAVIYA AS MEDIATOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

It is understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was requested to prepare the draft of a Gurdwara Bill which would be acceptable to the Akalis, non-Akalis and all sections of the Sikh community and Hindus has expressed his inability to do so until the Sikh leaders who are now undergoing imprisonment or are under trial in connection with the Gurdwara movement are set free and can be consulted in the matter. As soon as the leaders are released Pandit Malaviya proposes to call a conference of all parties interested in the Gurdwara question and hopes that a settlement satisfactory to all parties will be arrived at.

It is stated that the management of Gurdwara Kaira-Sahib at Nankana has been handed over to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. It is also stated that Akalis intend to take possession four Gurdwaras at Nankana Sahib and Jatha has gone there for this purpose fron Amritsar.

GOONDA'S BILL,

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The chief alterations in the Goonda's Bill made by the select committee are:—Extension of its provisions to more thickly populated districts of 24 Perganas and Howrah, grant of power to the Local Government to extend its main provisions to riparian and other industrial areas of the Hooghly district and application of the bill to the Bengalee Goondas as well as to those from the outside province. With regard to the last provision the Committee lay down that when a man has proved that he is a Bengalee, a milder procedure of removing him from the presidency area of Calcutta, 24 Perganas, Howrah and Hooghly shall be applied instead of his being removed from the province as would happen in the case of Goondas from other parts. The Committee recommend that a Goonda who settles elsewhere in the province should report his movement to the local police.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE TO VATICAN.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVERNMENT ACTION IN JAPAN.

Special to "The Chronicle"

From Our Correspondent.

TOKIO, Jan. 10.

The storm of protest raised by Buddhist associations throughout Japan, against the contemplated action of the Foreign Office in despatching a diplomatic representative to the Vatican is assuming serious proportions. The Opposition claims that official recognition of the Pope, runs counter to international law and violates Japan's present educational system, particularly the Buddhist superintenden priesthood. Exception is also taken to countries exchanging envoys. The Foreign Office is credited with the ambition of demonstrating Japan's peaceful intentions for the furtherance of which, one hundred and fourteen thousand yen is incorporated in the next budget. Newspapers condemn the Government's policy calling it anachronistic and tending to invite the world's ridicule.

(Continued from column 6).

those with a sense of justice in Europe and has addressed a communication to the representatives of the Powers and is still under arms to drive out the destroyers, waiting to hear the answers of the civilised nations. If they interfere and solve the problem in a way satisfactory to Riff and protect the rights of the two parties, Riff would then feel sure that their claims to humanity and civilisation were bona fide; but if they stand aside and do not call a conference, inviting thereto the leaders of Riff to substantiate their statements and undertake to fulfil any agreement reached, it will then be clear that Europe only means to fight against the whole Mohammedan world, will not matter with what weapons or in what ways.

We, however, cannot believe that the conscience of those, whether Presidents or Princes, holding the political reins of the civilised world, would be satisfied with such a stain on it; in this, we mean especially those countries who are bound by strong cords to the world of Islam. Time itself will fulfill or destroy our hopes, and right opinion will-in due course judge our hopes at their real worth.

What was the object of Europe in holding the conference of Algeciras? Did she mean thereby to establish law and order, promote public weal and guarantee economic gain? If the motive was good and noble and free from any greed of political or military control (as we undoubtedly believe it was) this is exactly what Riff wants. She has no objection whatever to these conditions. All she wants is the relief from Spanish oppression from military aggression and the establishment of her own local government, with the administration resting in her own hands.

Does Europe find it this anything prejudicial to her interests? Or affecting the rights of her communities? Is it any racial or national prejudice that makes her close the doors of her political circles against those who are suffering from the Spaniards?

If Europe is not prepared to listen to the grievances of Riff and regards them as far from the truth, let her find out the truth from the Spaniards themselves—from those in the House of Representatives who declared that it is necessary to withdraw, owing to their failure and to the outrages committed by soldiers and others which made it impossible to pacify the indignation and anger of Riff.

These, our grievances, are addressed openly to you, O civilised nations of Europe, and peace be upon you.

(Sd.) MUHAMMED ABDUL KARIM.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

UNHEEDED WAIL OF THE RIFFS

FUTILE APPEAL TO LEAGUE COUNCIL.

The following appeal was addressed to the Council of the League of Nations by the Riff leader—Mahemed Abdul Karim:

TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

We the duly accredited representatives of the actual Government of the Riff Morocco beg to announce to you, that we have a duly elected representative Government comprising deputies from 41 tribes of the Riff and Gomara Morocco.

1. We desire to make an arrangement with Spain for peace.

2. We are willing to agree to a delimitation of geographical limits between ourselves and Spain.

3. We have a duly elected representative assembly and are governing our country with full recognition of the desires of the League of Nations.

4. Our Parliament is elected for a period of three years, and three years etc.

5. Our Government is chosen from our elected representatives and by them.

6. We are willing to open up our country to the commerce of all nations.

7. We are prepared to guarantee the rights of all nations in all that concerns trade and will in 'no case' place charges upon the same heavier than in other districts of Morocco.

8. We guarantee the inviolability of the lives of other nationals, and are capable of giving full protection to them.

9. We are willing to give proofs and guarantees that we can govern our country in the interests of peace and international commerce.

10. We ask you to receive a fully accredited and regular demand signed by the chiefs of every tribe and their deputies.

11. We ask that this demand be considered at the present reunion.

12. We ask that through the League Spain be asked to allow our representatives free access by the sea to their country.

TO THE CIVILISED NATIONS.

We have already communicated with the Ambassadors of certain Powers at Tangiers, complaining of Spain and we do not know whether our communications have reached you.

To-day we again appeal for your assistance to humanity, and ask you to act for the well-being of mankind at large, irrespective of religion or creed.

It is now high time that Europe, who in this twentieth century, claims that she stands to uphold the standard of civilisation and to uplift humanity, should carry this noble principle from the domain of precept into that of practice and should stand up in defence of the aggrieved against the aggressor and for the vindication against the strong of the rights of the weak, whose sense of traditional nobility may drive him, unless help be forthcoming, to but one end—self-annihilation.

Riff is nowadays the arena of warfare—warfare which has no justification in the eyes of the Lord and which will cause the useless destruction of many from among the Spaniards and the Riffians.

The Spaniards believe that they have been entrusted by Europe with the work of reformation and civilisation in Riff. But the Riffians ask: "Does reformation consist in destruction of habitations by the use of forbidden weapons, does it consist in interference in religion, or in usurping other's rights. Or is it a name for the annexation of another's land under cover of protection? The object of protection is to preserve the rights of and protect the subjects in question and Europe can now see that we are in need of some one who would protect us from the aggression of this Power against our liberty, our independence, our labour and our women.

The rising of Riff came as a consequence of the oppression and transgression of the Spanish youths placed in authority there. Their powers were extended over the Great Muslim Divines the civil officers and native troops; so they began to take possession of land and people—possession characteristic of the days of barbarism—but simply because they go by the name of Europeans, they claim to be civilised, while as a matter of fact, far from being reformers or protectors, they are only blind conquerors.

Riff has lived a free life and its men are being sacrificed to-day in defence of their freedom and religion.

Riff does not object to modern civilisation, nor is she averse to projects of reformation; neither will she oppose mutual commercial relations with Europe. Riff aims at the establishment of local Government, which is essential to protect her own rights and those of foreigners according to the terms of the commercial agreements binding European Powers and those of WQestern Africa. But Riff does not like the reins of government being in the hands of men who receive foreign gold as the price of their authority and patriotism, who entrust the land and its people to those who offer them money and who have taken care to look after only their own personal interests; who are now, under the cloak of various titles conferred upon them, merely tools of the Spaniards' interests, who have no regard for Islamic laws or national customs.

Riff is anxious to set up a system of government for herself, dependent upon her own will and to found her own laws and commercial treaties so as to be the protector of her internal and foreign rights. Europe could not refuse such a government so long as it does not oppose European rights and reforms and civilisation in any way.

Europe hears that there exists in Riff a so-called Caliph with a "Spanish Protectorate" and "Protectora." She may therefore think these are constructed constitutionally and are ruling justly; but there is nothing of the sort.

Riff has already appealed for support to

(Continued in column 5).

GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. 1 VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET:

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BETTER ASTROLOGER.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./67.

THE PREMIER FIRM in the Laundry and Cleaning Trade.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS BOMBAY

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

READ ATTENTIVELY AND KEEP IN MIND WELL!

MY AGE IS 25!

I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing weak day by day, accidently I read in the "Jame-Jamshed" about

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, Italy Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

F. K. MODY (Parsi)
Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club.
CHAWPATTI.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road, near Marwadi Vidyalaya BOMBAY No. 4

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspbery drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7 lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

REPORT FOR 1921-22

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when a review of the Municipal Administration report for 1921-22 was forwarded to the Corporation for their consideration. The following are a few important excerpts from the report:—

INCOME.

There was a rise of Rs. 30,03,812 in the income for the year, which, beating all previous records, amounted to Rs. 2,31,47,000 against Rs. 2,01,43,197 for the previous year. The General Tax brought in a substantial increase of Rs. 2,80,508 over the income of the preceding year due partly to increased activity in the building operations and partly to enhancement of the rateable value. The Water and Bolaikhore Taxes yielded, respectively, Rs. 2,87,862 and Rs. 2,40,875 more than they did in the previous year, for the same reason. The receipts from Cotton Import Duty contributed an increase of Rs. 11,15,032 over the previous year's collection of Rs. 3,77,100 which was for three months only as the duty is being levied from the 1st January, 1921. Government contributed Rs. 1,94,226 more than in the preceding year towards the cost of primary education owing to increased expenditure on education. There was also a net increase of Rs. 1,96,615 from Miscellaneous Receipts and Ground Rent. Taking all factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality at Rs. 30,00,000.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

The following table shows the incidence of taxation per head of population for the last quinquennium:—

1917-18 Rs. 13-9-4; 1918-19 Rs. 15-14-2; 1919-20 Rs. 16-9-2; 1920-21 Rs. 14-10-6; and 1921-22 Rs. 16-15-3.

The incidence of taxation for the first three years ending 1919-20 has been calculated on the Census for 1911 (9,79,445), while that for the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 on the Census for 1921 (11,75,914).

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 2,24,64,954, indicating an advance of Rs. 22,62,653 on the outlay of Rs. 2,02,02,301 for the previous year. Owing to the numerous changes introduced in the year of report in the methods of accounting, it became almost impossible for the Chief Accountant to institute a proper comparison between the expenditure under the several Budget heads of the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 and to explain many of the variations. For the same reason, it was not possible for him to calculate as usual the permanent increase in the expenditure of the Municipality during the year 1921-22. But it must be very large, probably not less than Rs. 20,00,000.

There is no doubt that before additional sources of revenue are made available to the Municipality, it is imperative on the part of the Municipal Authorities including the Corporation to keep clearly in view the limited margin of the resources left at present at their disposal to meet fresh or additional permanent expenditure. Every proposal for such expenditure, however desirable should therefore be scrutinized with special jealousy and the proposals already approved without full consideration of their bearing on the financial position should be reconsidered and postponed unless the works are very urgently required to be carried out. It is unfortunate that two suggestions made by the Corporation to Government for making additional revenue available to the Municipality did not meet with the approval of Government. It is understood that some more suggestions to the same end are under the consideration of a Committte of the Corporation. The Corporation would do well to ask the Committee to submit their report as early as possible. It is also advisable for the Corporation to consider the question of sending a representation to Government urging upon them the necessity of supplementing the Municipal revenues by a substantial contribution from the Provincial revenues in view of the Imperial requirements which this City has to keep in view in its administration and development.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The number of properties on the Assessment Book on the last day of the year stood at 49,605 against 48,670 in the previous year. Of these, 2,962 properties, excluding those belonging to Government, City Improvement Trust, Port Trust and Railways which are separately assessed and specially treated were exempted from the General Tax as being of insignificant value against 7,465 in the year previous, and 2,030 non-Municipal properties were exempted under Section 143 of the Municipal Act against 2,075 in the preceding year. Under the same Section, 634 Municipal properties were not assessed against 617 in the preceding twelve months. The total number of properties assessed to the General Tax numbered 38,966 against 38,513 in the previous year.

The rateable assessment of properties in the City rose from Rs. 8,39,21,642 in the previous year to Rs. 9,34,04,409 in the year of report, showing an increase of Rs. 94 4/5 lakhs as against Rs. 66 3/4 lakhs in the preceding year. Opening with a gross assessment of Rs. 9,76,71,068, the year closed with an assessment of Rs. 10,27,70,215 against Rs. 9,32,34,165 at the end of the year previous.

Inclusive of demands in respect of previous years amounting to Rs. 5,98,784, the total demand on account of property taxes aggregated to Rs. 1,53,18,657 against Rs. 1,35,83,029 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 17,35,628. Out of this, Rs. 1,46,17,042 were collected against Rs. 1,20,83,809 in the preceding year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 7,01,615 against Rs. 4,99,220 in the preceding twelve months. The net outstanding balance should, however, be taken at Rs. 6,23,196 as bills aggregating Rs. 78,419 were recalled and cancelled.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

3,211 building applications were received during the year against 3,287 in the previous year the total number of buildings actually dealt with being 1,527 against 1,622, as it was frequently the case that two or more modified proposals were received in connection with one and the same building. 492 notices were issued for the removal of unsafe structures against 440 in the preceding year. This brought the number of such cases to 633, inclusive of 147 cases left pending at the close of the previous year. Of these the requisitions in 433 cases, including 121 cases pending from the previous year, were complied with, leaving 206 cases pending at the close of the year. 30 buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year against 25 in the year preceding. In 22 cases no injury was done, and in the remaining 8 cases, 17 persons were injured and 14 killed.

During the year under review the Road Department had a satisfactory supply of road materials and labour carts, which greatly facilitated the work of maintaining the existing road surfaces and of carrying out new construction works. The area of roads metalled, resurfaced and patched during the year was 11,145,913 square feet against 9,159,946 square feet, and the total amount spent on repairs and maintenance, including maintenance of footpaths and road side trees, was Rs. 12,35,533 against Rs. 11,45,605, the rate for full metalling working out at 3 annas 6 pies per square foot against 3 annas 11 pies per square foot in the preceding year. The lower rate for the year under review was due to the fall in the prices of materials. In the year 1920-21, it was proposed as an experimental measure to lay a bed of cement concrete 9 in. thick on the section of Frere Road lying between Carnac Bridge and Fort Street and to pave the same with setts tones so as to form a permanent way for heavy traffic. The work was accordingly taken in hand and an area of 76,440 square feet was so laid at a cost of Rs. 1,87,354 up to the close of the year. During the year under review the remaining portion of the section, measuring 77,145 square feet was so laid at a cost of Rs. 3,35,199. The total area of the section so treated thus aggregated 1,53,585 square feet and the cost thereof amounted to Rs. 5,22,553, which works out at Rs. 30-9 9 per square yard or Rs. 3-6-5 per square foot. The result of the experiment showed that a great deal of improvement will be effected by the completion of the whole of Frere Road on these lines. It has therefore been decided to construct the remaining portion of Frere Road accordingly. With a view to improving the condition of other roads in the City, the Corporation decided to try an experiment with the "two coat" method of Bituminous construction with concrete foundation on certain sections of a few selected roads measuring 68,000 square yards at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,44,272 for surfacing them and of Rs. 2,80,000 for putting in the concrete foundations. This work was started in Hornby Road and the total cost incurred on the work unto the close of the year aggregated Rs. 65,743. The tarring of roads was done on a very extensive scale during the year and a large number of roads with an aggregate area of 4,968,034 square feet were tar-painted and some roads with an area of 1,413,186 square feet were laid with tar macadam at an aggregate cost of Rs. 6,50,463.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The population of the City at the Census of 1921 numbered 11,75,914 against 9,79,445 at the preceding Census of 1911, showing an increase or about 2 lakhs or 20 per cent. in 10 years. The remarkable improvement that had taken place in the health conditions of the City during the year 1920 did not continue during the year 1921. In the year 1920 the incidence of the chief epidemic diseases excluding Influenza was unusually low, the mortality from each of the principal causes of death was lower than that of the preceding year, and the total mortality from all causes fell from 68,610 in 1919 to 45,839. In the year 1921, however, the incidence of some of the chief epidemic diseases such as Small-pox, Plague, etc., as well as the mortality from several of the principal causes of death were higher than those of the preceding year and the total mortality also rose from 45,839 in 1920 to 53,609. The year began with an outbreak of Influenza which attained prominence during the first four months and continued to be present upto the end of the year. The deaths from Influenza and from the diseases of the Respiratory System to which deaths from Influenza are frequently ascribed numbered respectively 1,389 and 21,982 against 1,605 and 18,737 in the preceding twelve months. Plague and Small-pox assumed epidemic form from the latter half of March until the end of May and respectively caused 811 and 406 death against 282 and 294 in the previous year. The infant mortality was 12,751, being 1,855 more than in 1920. The total mortality showed an advance of 7,770 over that of the year preceding and of 13,804 over the decennial average of 1911—1920.

19,125 births (excluding still births) were registered during the calendar year 1921 against 19,731 during the preceding twelve months. This gives a birth-rate of 6 26. The number of births registered does not however represent the whole of the infant population of Bombay as a large number of children born of Bombay mothers are never registered at all or are registered elsewhere.

Of the 53,609 deaths that occurred during the year, the largest number of 21,982 deaths was ascribed to Diseases of the Respiratory System as against 18,737 in the preceding year Malaria, Ague and Remittent Fever together accounted for 4,779 deaths against 3,527 in the preceding twelve months.

The lowest death-rate recorded was among the Europeans being 19.89 against 25.30 in the preceding year. The Parsees followed the Europeans with a death-rate of 30.97 against 28.13 in 1920. The deathrate amongst the Anglo-Indians was the next lowest, being 39.16 against 38.68. Amongst the Jews it was 39.87 against 35.01 and amongst the Indian Christians 41.38 against 45.04 and amongst Hindus of all castes 45.13 against 47.6 in the previous year. The Mahomedans recorded the highest death-rate of 55.49 against 51.24 in 1920.

In the year of report there were 12,751 deaths among infants upto one year of age showing an increase of 1,855 over those of the preceding year, of 1,882 over the quinquennial average of 1916-20, and of 3,423 over the decennial average of 1911-1920. The death-rate per mile of births registered was 667 against 552 in 1920. From the following statement given in the Health Officer's report, it will be observed that of the 19,125 live births registered during the year, 14,074 or 73.58 per cent. occurred in families living in a single room tenement or sharing it with others, that the number of deaths among such was 11,661 or 82.85 per cent. of the births, that the proportion varied inversely as the number of rooms occupied, being 32.19 per cent. in the case of two-room tenements, 19.14 per cent in the case of three-room tenements, and 13.13 in families occupying four or more rooms.

The fatality rate for all diseases was 24.5 per cent. against 13.9 per cent. for the preceding year. The increase is due to high mortality amongst Cholera and Cerebro spinal Meningitis patients, the latter of whom were mostly transferred to this Hospital from the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy and Goculdas Tejpal Hospitals. The incidence of Small-pox mortality amongst the vaccinated and the unvaccinated was 11.7 and 10.7 ped cent, respectively, proving as usual the efficacy of vaccination in reducing the case mortality rate amongst those protected by it. The admissions to the Maratha Hospital numbered 1,071 against 788 in 1920. Of these, 339 were cases of Plague, 150 of Relapsing Fever, 85 of Pneumonia, 69 Influenza, 53 Mumps, 42 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and 332 of other diseases. In all 442 cases proved fatal. Of these 262 were of Plague, 48 of Relapsing Fever, 38 of Pneumonia, 31 of each of Influenza and of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 3 of Mumps, and 29 of other diseases. As observed by Dr. Choksy in his survey of infectious diseases prevailing in Bombay, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis is undoubtedly threatening to be a dangerous addition to the infectious diseases usually prevailing in the City, inasmuch as no less than 123 such cases were admitted during the year in the two Municipal Hospitals as against 23 in 1920 and 12 in 1919. It is understood that the Heath Officer has with the sanction of the Commissioner already notified in July last, for the information of the Medical Practitioners in the City, that Cerebro-spinal Fever is added to the list of infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable under Section 421 of the Municipal Act.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The year under review was marked by the enlargement of the Schools Committee in pursuance of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1920 in accordance with which the Committee was to be composed of 16 members instead of 12. Of these 16 members, 12 were elected from amongst the members of the Corporation and 4 appointed by the Corporation from the general public. Of the latter, two were ladies. The administration of the Schools Committee during the year was as usual marked by progress in various directions. 25 new schools were opened, and 4 private schools were taken over for being maintained as Municipal Schools. Of these, 12 were Marathi (including 3 Night Schools), 4 Gujerathi and 13 Urdu (including 8 Night Schools). Owing to the number of students attending 4 Municipal Schools, they were amalgamated with other schools. There were thus in all 298 schools with 35,062 pupils against 273 schools with 32,211 pupils in the preceding year, showing an increase of 25 schools and 2,851 pupils. These figures are as they stood on the 31st March of each year. The number of Municipal Schools for the Depressed Classes increased from 19 to 22 and of the Night Schools from 25 to 33. The number of Aided Schools decreased from 161 to 147 (4 of these being handed over to the Schools Committee), and the number of the pupils attending these schools decreased from 16,887 to 15,386. Despite the reduction in the number of Aided Schools, the total grants-in-aid given to the schools amounted to Rs. 1,44,500 against Rs. 1,00,878 for the preceding year. The question of the adoption of a revised grant-in-aid system, under which the grants would exceed half the expenditure as against the present one-third maximum limit laid down under the Government Grant-in-Aid Code, is still under the consideration of the Committee, the Corporation and Government. The Schools Committee's receipts and expenditure aggregated Rs. 19,63,573 and Rs. 19,31,065 respectively against Rs. 16,41,458 and Rs. 15,91,298 respectively in the preceding year, the increase of over Rs. 3 1/3 lakhs in expenditure being accounted for by the annual increments of salaries of employees of the Schools Committee, the opening of new schools, provision of better quarters and equipment for some of the schools, employment of additional teachers and of several special teachers for teaching special subjects, the increase in grants given to Aided Schools, and enlargement of the staff for superintendence and medical inspection. The average cost per pupil rose from Rs. 46.3 in the previous year to Rs. 51.9 in the year under review. In accordance with the arrangement arrived at with Government in regard to the expenditure on primary education, a contribution of Rs. 4,41,232 was received during the year from Government in respect of the year 1920-21 against Rs. 2,47,006 for the year previous.

The ratio of trained teachers to untrained teachers was 450 to 324 in Marathi Schools, and 270 to 99 in Gujerati Schools. In the Urdu Schools, however, it was 91 to 324. Efforts to increase the proportion of trained teachers were continued during the year with the result that at the end of the year there were 811 trained teachers out of 1,558 as against 704 out of 1,333 at the end of the previous year, showing an increase from 51 to about 52.05 per cent. in the number of trained teachers. If out of 747 untrained teachers, 100 teachers who have passed the local Qualified Teachers' Examination are excluded, the number of teachers without any training qualification is reduced to 647 out of a total 1,558 teachers. Stipendiaries and teachers were sent as usual for being trained to the Poona, Ahmedabad and Dhulia Government Training Colleges for males and females. Training Classes organized by the Schools Committee at Bombay itself for training such of the teachers as could not go or be sent to the Government Training Colleges were continued during the year. The number of special teachers for drill, drawing, music and needlework increased from 87 to 112.

Pandit Alaram who has been carrying on propaganda for cow protection throughout India, addressed a public meeting at Karachi on the 9th instant under the presidency of Mr. Jamshed Mehta. He said most of the evils that modern India suffered were from the diminution in the number of cows and urged on the citizens to form a cow protection organisation for the protection of cows and increasing the supply of milk and ghee.—A.P.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Sundarban Match Works LIMITED.

12 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Begs to Announce for the information of its SHARE-HOLDERS, WELL-WISHERS and the Public that since its incorporation satisfactory progress has been made in every direction.

The Well-known "Rainey Villa" at Khulna with adjoining land has been purchased for the factory site and a set of Match-Making Machinery by A ROLLER AND BADEN ENGINEERING COMPANY of Germany together with an engine and boiler has been secured and are being fitted up under expert supervision—it is expected that our MATCHES will be placed in the Market early next year.

Some SHARES are still available as our Shares are issued to the Public only on the basis of the Prospectus for which write to—

GHOSH & CO., MANAGING AGENTS, 12, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

OBESO-THIN

Overcomes Your Greatest Enemy— *SUPERFLUOUS FAT!*

The longer you allow superfluous fat to burden you, the more you encourage the greatest enemy to your system to work havoc with your heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Fatty heart, palpitations, the hundred and one ills that emanate from a sluggish liver, or improperly functioning kidneys, are traceable, in all stout people, to one cause:—SUPERFLUOUS FAT! How long will you permit it to oppress you? Take OBESO-THIN; commence the treatment now and reduce in a natural way to normal proportions.

8-Days' Treatment, including necessary Pills, :: Rs 6/- ::

Should a reduction of 3 to 5 lbs. per week be not obtained, after taking OBESO-THIN for one month, the cost of the Treatment will be refunded.

Guaranteed to Reduce or Money :: :: Refunded

R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists. 8-B. Lall Bazar St., Calcutta, 30th Oct., 1922.

Analytical :: Report

"We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN. In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed."
(Sd.) R. V. BRIGGS, F. C. S., M. S. P. A.

Order from Your Chemists, or from—"OBESO-THIN" Co. [Dept. 7.] P.O. 2062, 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN

Digitized by Brahmani Foundation
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

FREE

Watches rings, bracelets and other valuable Jewellery absolutely FREE A solid gold watch costs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Don't throw your money away. If you want a watch that will equal for time any solid golds watch made, send us your name and address at once, and we will send you post paid on 30 days' consignment, 16 Boxes of our New Life Electine Vegetable Pills to sell at Re. 1 per box. When sold send us the Rs. 16 and we will send you your prize for this service. These marvellous remedies are a cure for all impure and week conditions of the blood, kidney and liver troubles, a cure for constipation and weak nervous disorders and a mavellous tonic. The complete formula is printed on each box and they are recommended and used the world over by the leading physicians :—consequently they are easy to sell. We give these valuable prizes to quickly introduce our products and when you receive your premium, we request you to show it to your friends. You take no risk and it costs you nothing to try. Unsold goods may be returned. Send your name and address at once.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO. Section 28 P. O. Box No. 7880, CALCUTTA.

BRIGHT & CHEERFUL:

EVERY MORNING before breakfast take one TEASPOONFUL OF BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE.

Burgoynes Universal Fruit Saline

RESULT :—
BRIGHT IN THE MORNING,
BRIGHT ALL DAY.

Pleasant to take, cooling, and keeps the stomach in order. See that it is "Burgoyne's," the House with over 180 years' reputation.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

Mr. WALTER WHITE, Agent for Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

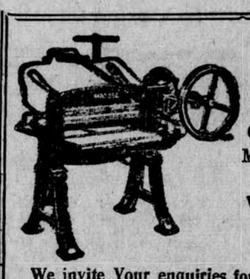
EMPTY TIN CANS

Made by Double seamed process by Power Machinery.
For packing condiments, Fruit, Powder, Cigarettes, Paint, Tea, Coffee, etc., also 2, 4 & 5 gallon Oil and Petrol drums.

Large stock of Tin plates always ready, at moderate prices
All sorts of tin work undertaken.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Shaikhalli Sullemanji,
33, Musjid Bunder Road, Near Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.



Karl Krauze Cutting Machine — Various Sizes.

We invite Your enquiries for Printing, Book Binding and Box making machinery as also for Papers and Boards of all Sorts.

J. B. ADVANI & CO.
Dhunji Street.
BOMBAY No. 3.

THE GENUINE PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Prof. UNNA'S FORMULA

Manufactured only by P. BIERSDORF & CO., Hamburg, Germany

IS AGAIN OBTAINABLE IN INDIA.

The Genuine Pebeco Tooth Paste (Biersdorf), the principal constituent of which is Oxygen in form of a Neutral Salt, and which has for many years been recommended by the most eminent Dentists and Medical Authorities as the BEST for Oral purposes, has for a long time been unobtainable in India, but stocks are now available.

For wholesale quotations and Samples of the Genuine Pebeco apply to the Sole Agents

MARTIN & HARRIS,
8 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.
119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.
C. X. Pinto, Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo.
S. M. Fazal Ellahie, Bunder Road, Karachi, & Sadar Bazar Delhi,
Saith Khoda Buksh, Lahore. 590

Very Valuable Book
"Truth"
Gratis and Post Free
FOR A TIME ONLY.
Can be had from :—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.